

Thirty-First Biennial Report
of the
Department of Agriculture
State of Florida

From July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1950

NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner of Agriculture
Tallahassee, Florida

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

TALLAHASSEE

To His Excellency,

Honorable Fuller Warren,

Governor of Florida.

SIR:

I herewith submit to you the Thirty-First Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Period—July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1950.

NATHAN MAYO,

Commissioner of Agriculture

OTHER REPORTS

Separate periodical bulletins and reports, in addition to the references in this biennial report, are published by, and copies may be procured by application to, these divisions:

Bureau of Immigration, P. O. Box 1230, Tallahassee, Florida.

Prison Division, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida.

Inspection Bureau, P. O. Box 1230, Tallahassee, Florida.

Chemical Division, P. O. Box 1230, Tallahassee, Florida.

Oil Laboratory, P. O. Box 1230, Tallahassee, Florida.

Agricultural Marketing Board, 305 Exchange Bldg., Jacksonville.

State Marketing Bureau, 505 W. Adams St., Jacksonville.

Citrus & Vegetable Inspection Division, Box 1072, Winter Haven.

Dairy Division, P. O. Box 163, Gainesville, Florida.

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COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE OF FLORIDA**As Registrar of Lands:**

John Beard, January 12, 1847, to May 29, 1849.

Davis S. Walker, November 23, 1850.

Hugh A. Corley, December 31, 1859, to December 31, 1866.

As Commissoiner of Immigration:

Oscar E. Austin, August, 1868.

J. S. Adams, January 14, 1869, to January 16, 1873.

Dennis Aegan, March 4, 1873, to December 31, 1876.

Hugh A. Corley, January 3, 1877, to March 16, 1882.

P. W. White, March 16, 1882, to February 12, 1885.

As Commissioner of Lands and Immigration:

C. L. Mitchell, March 12, 1885.

As Commissioner of Agriculture:

L. B. Wombell, December, 1888.

B. E. McLin, January 1, 1901, to January 31, 1912.

J. C. Luning, February 5, 1912, to February 12, 1912.

W. A. McRae, March 1, 1912, to October 31, 1923.

Nathan Mayo, November 1, 1923.

**DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
and Functions of the
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

The Constitution of the State of Florida sets forth the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture as:

(a) "Such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law."

(b) "Shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to public lands."

(c) "Shall keep the Bureau of Immigration."

(d) "Shall have supervision of the State Prison."

(e) "Shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

The Commissioner of Agriculture is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

Board of Commissioners of State Institutions

State Textbook Purchasing Board

Pardon Board

Budget Commission

State Agricultural Marketing Board

State Board of Conservation

Department of Public Safety

Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund

Board of Drainage Commissioners

Okeechobee Flood Control District

State Housing Board

Milk Commission

State Advertising Commission

In addition to the specific responsibilities as mentioned in the Constitution and as hereinabove listed there have been many other duties placed upon the Commissioner of Agriculture as a result

of statutes enacted by the Legislature, which has been called upon from time to time to increase the scope of the service rendered to the citizenry.

It might be well, at this point, to mention some of the laws that have been passed, the administration of which has become the responsibility of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Known as:	Florida Statutes 1941
Commercial Fertilizer Law	Chapter 576
Commercial Feed Law	Chapter 580
Pure Food & Drug Law	Chapter 500
State Marketing Bureau	Chapter 603
Gasoline Inspection Law	Chapter 525
The Advertising Law	Sec. 19.25/28
Standardization Fruit & Veg. Law	Section 603.11
Agricultural Marketing Board	Chapter 603
Egg and Poultry Law	Chapter 583
Insecticide Law	Chapter 577
Agricultural Bond & License Law	Sec. 604.15/30
Calibration Law	Section 525.07
Seed Law	Chapter 578
Weights & Measures Law	Chapter 531
Marks and Brands Law	Chapter 534
Milk & Cream Law	Chapter 502
Frozen Desserts	Chapter 503
Sale of Liquid Fuels	Chapter 526
Florida Citrus Code	Chapter 601
Supervision County Convicts	Chapter 951

Consequently, in order to more efficiently handle and expedite its varied program of work, we find the Department of Agriculture constituted and organized on the following basis:

1. The Land Division has charge of State lands, and the disposition made of it, and keeps the records and accounts pertaining thereto.

2. The Field Note Division is custodian of the old original land records as far back as the early part of the eighteenth century.

3. The Bureau of Immigration handles the agricultural correspondence and, to promote immigration, prepares and distributes bulletins and pamphlets to advertise the resources, scenic attractions and recreational facilities of Florida.

4. The Prison Division keeps records pertaining to the prison population, and supervises the care, maintenance and work of the prisoners.

5. The Inspection Bureau has the responsibility of the enforcement of many of the regulatory laws under supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, which touch the lives of all of our citizens and our millions of visitors.

6. The Poultry & Egg Division enforces the laws providing for the inspection, grading, labeling and advertising of eggs and dressed fowl offered for sale in Florida.

7. The Chemical Division analyzes and tests the samples taken by the Inspectors in other divisions of the department.

8. The Oil Laboratory analyzes and tests the samples in the enforcement of the Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection laws.

9. The Weights and Measures Division handles the testing for accuracy of measurement of all commercial weighing and measuring devices, and the marked weight of packaged goods.

10. The Auditor's Office handles the finances of the Department.

11. The Agricultural Marketing Board with offices in Jacksonville administers the State Farmers Markets that have been built to promote the localization of vegetable and livestock marketing facilities.

12. The State Marketing Bureau, with offices in Jacksonville gathers, assembles, compiles and disseminates a tremendous volume of information relating to marketing, price quotations, market trends, and crop production and movements to market.

13. The Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division, has offices at Winter Haven. The seasonal work of this division, at its peak, employs more personnel than the other divisions of the department of agriculture. Its activities facilitate interstate marketing of Florida agricultural products.

14. The divisions handling the inspection work in connection with dairying, milk and cream, frozen desserts, and marks and brands of cattle are handled from offices in the Seagle Building, Gainesville, Florida.

DIVISION OF STATE MARKETS

WILLIAM L. WILSON,

Director of State Markets.

Wherever improved marketing is discussed, Florida's System of State Markets stands out like a beacon, for its phenomenal growth, in less than a quarter century, demands attention and respect. Distressed over inadequate distribution methods of Florida's fresh fruits and vegetables produced in mid-winter, we set ourselves the task of improving the vital need of convenient and dependable outlets.

Realizing this pioneer idea would need legal authority, attempts to secure such authority began as early as 1925, but it took the acts of the 1929 and 1933 legislative sessions to enable us to begin the marketing program along the lines we had in mind, i.e. to provide "a central meeting place convenient to growers and buyers to be operated in such manner as not to compete with private business."

With this dream of improved facilities as the only guide, the first market was built in 1934. Using Federal Emergency Funds, all that could be spared by the State Department of Agriculture, cooperation of counties, municipalities, individuals and the State Road Department, Florida's important and unique system of Farmers' Markets was underway. Hectically busy during the next ten years were those concerned with the market building program.

With no idea of the best way and place or area to establish markets, an effort was made to concentrate on localities where a form of marketing had existed. Farm market surveys were unheard of, carefully studied building plans did not exist, experienced establishments unheard of and perhaps the controlling factor next to the supreme desire for better facilities was the availability of Federal Emergency paid labor.

A total of twenty-eight markets were built. Time and experience have brought the number actually operating today to twenty-one. Wherever a market facility failed to serve the desired need, it was

abandoned and effort concentrated on those definitely proving of real service, with the result that no operating market remains today as it stood originally. Improvements in buildings, services and paving have continued on a large and active scale, and still the demands remain unsatisfied.

Today the physical assets of Florida's system of State Farmers' Markets, exclusive of the Live Stock and Crops Pavilions, paving and railroad sidings, total \$1,231,421.13, with a total of 85 buildings.

Operating fees are kept at a minimum and vary in different areas, but the system as a whole, has maintained itself and contributed to expanding improvements.

At first the operating plan of the markets conformed to local custom, but improved selling methods followed in short order the improved marketing facilities. Slower private and consignment selling has given way to cash auction selling; Federal Inspection has been instituted on several commodities and price and quality have improved over earlier days. Movements are underway to improve and increase farm to market roads, studies are being undertaken to improve shipping practices, and volunteer effort on the part of growers is being made to put on the market "quality" produce. Volume has increased and market services have grown in proportion to increased demand. Every year market service to growers has increased as witnessed by the following table.

Commodity units were not kept uniformly during the first eleven years and the service rendered shows only in returns to growers. Commodity sales through the markets during this eleven year period, from the beginning on July 1, 1934, through June 30, 1945, amounted to a total of.....\$108,148,985.72
Operations during subsequent years were as follows:

FISCAL YR. ENDED	NO. MKTS.	NO. UNITS	COMMODITY SALES
June 30, 1946.....	27	9,852,456	\$31,211,385.51
June 30, 1947.....	27	10,159,418	33,896,218.60
June 30, 1948.....	24	11,216,887	28,928,326.93
June 30, 1949.....	23	13,142,970	38,353,675.99
June 30, 1950.....	21	13,475,138	35,409,751.98
Sales during last five years			167,799,359.01
GRAND TOTAL VALUE OF SALES THROUGH MARKETS			\$275,948,344.73

National attention has been focused on this successful endeavor as shown by the enacting of similar legislation by other States; the formation of a National organization of Produce Market Managers designed to further improve the nations' food distribution system; the recognition of several of the Florida State Markets by the trade as points of price determination, a radical change as receiving point markets in the past made the prices, and by studies constantly in progress by other states and the United States Department of Agriculture.

The live stock industry has literally grown by leaps and bounds in the past few years. On the theory that "seeing is believing", the Department of Agriculture has invested, together with local communities and cattlemen, time and money in building Live Stock and Crops Pavilions for the purpose of showing producers the advantages in herd improvement. Five of these places have been constructed in such manner. They are now used for the purpose intended and plans are underway to complete the buildings as designed as quickly as funds can be made available and materials secured. Hundreds of fat stock shows and thoroughbred sales have already done much in encouraging the Florida cattleman to work toward improving his live stock. These Live Stock and Crops Pavilions are located at—

Quincy
Ocala
Orlando

Bartow
Belle Glade

That Florida is farthest ahead of any state with its farm marketing program is evidenced by the following summary of its individual markets.

ARCADIA STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET: Notably successful since its opening date on June 30, 1939, this market's totals for the nine year period ending June 30, 1948 are—

85,495 head cattle (sold	
by CWT)	\$3,667,418.60
4,668 head hogs (sold	
by CWT)	85,113.08
TOTAL	\$3,752,531.68

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—17,482 head cattle (sold	
by CWT)	\$1,214,341.23
1,724 head hogs (sold	
by CWT)	29,354.19
TOTAL	\$1,243,695.42

June 30, 1950—12,269 head cattle (sold	
by CWT)	\$ 812,260.90
1,013 head hogs (sold	
by CWT)	10,159.71
TOTAL	\$ 822,420.61

All sales are by auction. Early in its history the market became known as the "Calf Capitol" because of its outstanding calf sales.

The physical assets, in addition to paving, consists of a livestock shed, pens, and sales arena, with excellent highway facilities and located on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

BONIFAY STATE FARMERS' MARKET: Opened November 11, 1938 as a finished fat hog market, expanded in 1947 to include facilities for marketing vegetables and poultry, it now operates as a combined poultry, live stock and vegetable market.

the only one of its kind in the system. Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—Field crops, plus pecans.....	\$ 16,669.45
67,228 lbs poultry	21,893.35
6,395 head hogs	
(sold by CWT)	194,190.65
TOTAL	\$232,753.45
June 30, 1950—Field crops, plus pecans.....	\$17,634.43
75,163 lbs poultry	17,665.22
5,988 head hogs (sold	
by CWT)	137,291.00
TOTAL	\$172,590.65

Livestock and pecans are sold at auction. Vegetables and poultry at private sale.

Physical assets consist of a large warehouse and administration building housing several agricultural agencies, livestock pens and sheds. It is served by the L & N Railway.

DADE CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET: Designed to provide a steady, reliable outlet for poultry and egg producers, this market is the only market exclusively for the poultry producers. It opened April 4, 1942 and up to July 1, 1948 sold 46,068 cases of eggs for \$644,178.33 and 511,967 pounds of poultry for \$138,965.75.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949— 4,518 cases of eggs	\$ 81,149.65
30,628 pounds of poultry...	9,126.17
TOTAL	\$ 90,275.82
June 30, 1950— 8,382 cases of eggs	\$116,234.31
11,391 pounds of poultry...	2,831.12
TOTAL	\$119,065.43

Low demand for live weight poultry and changes in marketing trends caused the market to temporarily discontinue handling poultry in October 1949.

Physical assets consists of an egg packing house and cold storage, poultry house and warehouse.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET : Serving a section of West Florida where diversification of farm operations has been gaining head way, the first livestock sale was held September 11, 1940. By the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1948 cattle sales had reached \$834,592.00 and hog sales \$491,482.89, a total for the eight-year period of \$1,326,074.89.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—	3,489 head of cattle (sold by CWT)	\$247,994.62
	12,084 head of hogs (sold by CWT)	187,543.86
	TOTAL	\$435,538.48
June 30, 1950—	1,765 head of cattle (sold by CWT)	\$112,713.23
	9,187 head of hogs (sold by CWT)	117,231.65
	TOTAL	\$229,944.88

Auction sales prevail. Physical assets consist of livestock shed, sales arena and pens. It is served by the L. & N. Railway.

FLORIDA CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET: The tenth vegetable market to be built in the State System, was opened April 1, 1940 and now operates as an auction market with Federal Inspection on tomatoes. While tomatoes form the bulk of the produce, there is a good volume of a variety of other vegetables. Volume of all varieties from the opening date to July 1, 1948 totaled 1,551,552 packages valued at \$6,819,872.11.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—681,355 units	\$3,594,077.14
June 30, 1950—923,581 units	\$2,773,429.33

Physical assets, in addition to paving and a railroad siding, consist of an office and sales platform 576' x 30', a loading shed 400' x 28', packing housing 204' x 50', sales platform and auction block 366' x 42', service station, rest rooms, and two inspection stations. The market is served by the Florida East Coast Railway.

FORT MYERS STATE FARMERS' MARKET: The newest market in the system, opened for business on November 1, 1945, is a vegetable and gladioli market. Sales through this market since its opening date to July 1, 1948 totaled \$1,737,841.06.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—47,403 units	\$747,414.99
June 30, 1950—71,074 units	792,067.99

Gladioli make up a large part of the volume on this market.

The physical assets, including paving and two railroad sidings, consist of an office and open sales platform, vegetable and gladioli packing houses and an auction block. The market is served by the A.C.L. and S.A.L. Railways.

FORT PIERCE STATE FARMERS' MARKET: This market was opened November 1, 1940 as a vegetable market providing an outlet for one of the richest agricultural sections of the State. Tomatoes form the heaviest volume with cucumbers next, followed by Bell Pepper. The Market also handles a large variety of other vegetables. Auction method of selling is used and tomatoes are Federally inspected. Sales since the opening date to July 1, 1948 amounted to \$7,234,447.10 for 1,547,307 packages.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—1,045,381 units	\$4,072,990.65
June 30, 1950—1,171,670 units	4,398,245.90

Physical assets, including paving and railroad siding, consist of an office and three sales platforms, an auction block, four vegetable packing houses, administration building and restaurant, pump

house, service station, three inspection stations and restrooms. The market is served by the F.E.C. Railway.

HOLLY HILL STATE MARKET: Unique in the State Market System, this market specializes in the promotion and sale of products manufactured in the home from native material, and furnishes instruction for using native materials marketed by farm women. Farm women conduct curb market sales three days a week of fresh flowers, vegetables, eggs, poultry and home-canned and preserved Florida fruits and vegetables.

Total sales from 1940 to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1948 amounted to \$59,132.28.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949	\$7,714.23
June 30, 1950	6,656.33

The physical assets consist of a coquina rock building 180' x 250' and a small storage building. This market opened April 12, 1938.

JAY STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET: This is one of the most successful markets. Opening on October 23, 1940 sales have been held every Tuesday except one when Christmas Day came on Tuesday. This market's totals for the eight-year period ending June 30, 1948 are—

119,919 hogs (sold by CWT)	\$2,098,731.21
17,491 cattle (sold by CWT)	740,522.79

TOTAL\$2,839,254.00

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949— 26,890 hogs (sold by CWT)	\$ 698,744.71
3,278 cattle (sold by CWT)	228,930.81

TOTAL \$927,675.52

June 30, 1950— 31,067 hogs (sold by CWT)	\$ 632,494.17
2,581 cattle (sold by CWT)	172,869.83
TOTAL	\$805,364.00

All sales are by auction. Physical assets, in addition to paving, consist of livestock sheds, pens and sales arena, and a warehouse used for storing peanuts.

LAKE CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET: The second tobacco market in the State System opened August 19, 1940 operating as an auction market.

Total returns to growers on all commodities since 1941 to July 1, 1948 amounted to \$1,544,082.03.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949— 978,003 units	\$519,664.35
June 30, 1950—1,067,230 units	439,035.31

Between tobacco seasons the market is designed to be used as a vegetable market. Physical assets, in addition to paving and railroad siding, consist of a building 100' x 400' and is built of fire-proof brick and concrete. The market is served by the Southern Railway.

LIVE OAK STATE FARMERS' MARKET: The first tobacco market to be built, opened August 5, 1936. Auction sales prevail and the tobacco season lasts only through July, August and September, and the remainder of the year it is used as a market and storehouse for pecans and field crops.

Since the opening date to July 1, 1948 sales totaled

On Tobacco	\$4,541,565.21
On Field Crops, including pecans	729,731.89
All Commodities	\$5,271,297.10

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—		
June 30, 1949—Tobacco	\$	288,660.61
Field Crops & pecans		73,619.26
TOTAL		\$362,279.87
June 30, 1950—Tobacco		
	\$	267,463.18
Field Crops & Pecans		11,990.78
TOTAL		\$279,453.96

Physical assets consist of a warehouse 150' x 600' of brick and timber construction. The market is served by the S.A.L. and L. O. P. & G. Railways.

PAHOKEE STATE FARMERS' MARKET: This market opened February 27, 1942 in the heart of the great vegetable producing section of the Everglades, in answer to a general demand for a state market in the Lake Okeechobee area which produces snap beans, corn, celery and other vegetables in heavy volume. Sales since the opening date through June 30, 1948 totaled \$12,082,918.98.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—		
June 30, 1949—631,237 units	\$	1,656,191.75
June 30, 1950—935,437 units		2,063,990.25

Physical assets, in addition to paving and railroad siding, consist of an office and vegetable platform 70' x 1,008', celery washing and precooling plant, and bean grading machinery. This market is served by the F.E.C. Railway.

PALATKA STATE FARMERS' MARKET: Located on U. S. Highway No. 17 in East Palatka, this market opened February 10, 1938. Irish potatoes and cabbage lead in the volume of a variety of vegetables, though gladioli and cauliflower have been gaining in volume. Sales since the opening date through June 30, 1948 amounted to \$1,345,403.40.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—		
June 30, 1949—174,532 units	\$	868,855.71
June 30, 1950—199,016 units		720,124.20

Physical assets, in addition to paving and railroad siding, which serves both this market and the livestock market, consist of an office and vegetable platform, cold storage and meat curing plant, a vegetable packing plant and a smoke house. This market is served by the F.E.C. Railway.

PALATKA STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET: This market is closed at the present time due to cattle tick quarantine; however, this quarantine is expected to be lifted within the next year. Sales since the opening date, July 14, 1938 through June 30, 1950 totaled \$1,456,370.66 for cattle and hogs sold through the market. Physical assets include livestock shed, pens and sales arena, an office and dipping vat.

PALMETTO STATE FARMERS' MARKET: This market provides an outlet for the large vegetable volume produced in the Land O'Manatee section each season. Tomatoes are the leading crop of the great variety of vegetables grown. Sales since the opening date November 8, 1937 to July 1, 1948 amounted to \$3,091,728.15 for 1,077,053 units of vegetables.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—80,880 units	\$262,747.05
June 30, 1950—61,251 units	160,260.63

All vegetables are sold at auction.

Physical assets, in addition to paving, consist of an office, vegetable platform, packing house, sales platform, and an auction block. The market is served by the S.A.L. and A.C.L. Railways, located nearby.

PLANT CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET: When this market opened March 9, 1939 it was listed as the largest farmers or shipping point market in the world. Plant City is recognized as the Winter Strawberry Capitol of the Nation. Pepper, squash and beans are volume leaders of the great variety of vegetables sold. Strawberries are Federal Inspected and sold at auction. Private sales prevail on vegetables. This market is patronized by as many as 1500 growers during the season, mostly small growers.

Sales have totaled, since the opening date to July 1, 1948—

On 1,463,132 crates	
Strawberries	\$ 8,618,008.45
On 6,201,084 units	
Vegetables	14,274,734.97
TOTAL	\$22,892,743.42

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—105,480 crates Straw-	
berries	\$ 956,704.90
653,414 units Vege-	
tables	1,967,917.80
TOTAL	\$2,924,622.70
June 30, 1950—198,789 crates Straw-	
berries	\$1,343,325.81
488,347 units Vege-	
tables	1,203,071.05
TOTAL	\$2,546,396.86

Physical assets, in addition to paving and railroad sidings, consist of a Buyers and Dealers Shed, vegetable sales shed, office and sales platform, fruit processing plant, administration building and service station. In addition to these buildings, the State Market System's two warehouses and shop are located on the market property. It is served by the S.A.L. and A.C.L. Railways.

POMPANO STATE FARMERS' MARKET: Patronized by large growers to a great extent, it is one of the busiest spots during the winter vegetable season. Beans and Bell Pepper lead in volume though large quantities of a variety of vegetables pass through this market. Farmer-auction sales prevail and the market has become a price determination point, particularly on beans and pepper. Sales since the opening date November 16, 1939 through June 30, 1948 amounted to \$72,817,809.81 on 25,148,282 units.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—4,738,508 units\$13,013,478.25

June 30, 1950—4,974,795 units 12,673,472.16

Physical assets, in addition to paving, consist of an administration building with a restaurant and a vegetable sales platform 100' x 1,008', claimed to be the largest single selling shed in the world. Office space in the administration building is rented to produce buyers, growers, and transportation agents. Adequate rail service is furnished by the F.E.C. and S.A.L. Railways.

QUINCY STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET: Private sales methods prevail at this market. Beginning in 1944 through June 30, 1948—

Hog sales amounted to...\$ 469,780.30

Cattle sales amounted to... 817,187.07

TOTAL\$1,286,967.34

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949— 3,453 cattle (sold by
CWT)\$ 252,769.24

11,183 hogs (sold by
CWT) 230,018.57

TOTAL \$482,787.81

June 30, 1950— 918 cattle (sold by
CWT)\$ 67,749.45

2,889 hogs (sold by
CWT) 55,164.18

TOTAL \$122,913.63

Physical assets, consist of a large covered building including the sales arena and livestock pens.

This market is in addition to the newly constructed Livestock and Crops Pavilion located in Quincy.

SANFORD STATE FARMERS' MARKET: This pioneer market in the State System has constantly increased its business.

since its opening date December 18, 1934. It handles probably the greatest variety of Florida fruits and vegetables of any other market, plus a good volume of out-of-state products. Sales have totaled since the opening date through June 30, 1948,

on 8,298,399 units, Florida products	\$16,492,778.73
on 1,707,805 units Out-of-State Products ...	775,170.82

TOTAL	\$17,267,949.55
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Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—1,716,576 units Flori-	
da Products	\$4,522,916.51

165,447 units Out-	
of-State Products	102,724.04

TOTAL	\$4,625,640.55
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June 30, 1950—2,194,374 units Flori-	
da Products	\$4,593,235.80

208,342 units Out-	
of-State Products	139,693.59

TOTAL	\$4,732,929.39
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Physical assets, in addition to paving and railroad siding, consist of vegetable precooling rooms, two citrus packing houses, scale house, three sales platforms, an auction block, barbershop, restrooms, restaurant, and a service station. Platform space is rented to brokers and dealers who buy or sell for farmers at private sale. The A.C.L. Railroad serves this market.

STARKE STATE FARMERS' MARKET: This market's leading commodities are pecans, strawberries and green corn, though a variety of vegetables in lower volume are also sold. Since the opening date of May 17, 1938 through June 30, 1948 produce totaling 3,181,641 units sold for \$1,660,493.94.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—52,900 pounds Pecans	\$ 6,870.37
28,805 crates Strawberries	230,863.90
33,881 units Vegetables ...	57,685.75
TOTAL	\$295,420.02
June 30, 1950—24,548 pounds Pecans	\$ 5,400.56
46,084 crates Strawberries	371,509.12
66,263 units Vegetables ...	113,379.95
TOTAL	\$490,289.63

Auction sales prevail with Federal Inspection on strawberries and green corn. Physical assets, in addition to paving, consist of an office, two sales sheds, cooling rooms, and an auction block. It is served by the S.A.L. Railway.

WAUCHULA STATE FARMERS' MARKET: This market is the most important cucumber market and is recognized as a cucumber price determination point. It has consistently ranked among the leading markets in the State system in its service to farmers and buyers. Tomatoes, peppers and eggplant also move in large volume with lighter volumes of other vegetables. Since the opening date April 12, 1937 through June 30, 1948 a volume of 3,073,234 units have sold for \$8,157,977.59.

Total sales for the fiscal years ending—

June 30, 1949—342,774 units	\$1,240,056.50
June 30, 1950—299,778 units	1,043,715.62

All sales are auction.

Physical assets, in addition to paving and railroad siding, consist of an administration building, warehouse, two packing houses, parking shed, auction block, three sales platforms. The A.C.L. Railroad serves this market.

INSPECTION BUREAU

PHIL S. TAYLOR, *Supervising Inspector*

NAT MAYO, *Field Supervisor*

The Inspection Bureau, a subdivision of the State Department of Agriculture, with headquarters in the Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida, has the responsibility of enforcing the regulatory laws as follows:

Commercial Feed Law
Commercial Fertilizer Law
Gasoline Inspection Law
Insecticide and Fungicide Law
Seed Law
Seed Certification Law

The following six laws are enforced in part by the Inspection Bureau:

Egg Law
Poultry Law
Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Law
Frozen Desserts Law
Milk and Milk Products Law
Weights and Measures Law

Of the above named laws, the Inspection Bureau handles registrations required under the Feed, Fertilizer, Gasoline, Insecticide and Fungicide, Seed, and Seed Certification Laws. The Bureau is likewise responsible for the inspection of all applications for registration or changes of registration; for examination of all tags required under the statutes; for inspection and sampling of products required to be examined in the State Chemist's laboratories; for the issuance of Stop Sales and the making of seizures; and for such other legal actions as may be necessary in the enforcement of these laws.

The amount of work involved in keeping the records, enforcing the rules and regulations, and directing the field operations is indeed large and responsible. Those who are interested may find

much information in the statistical reports about our various operations which follow this statement.

We believe students of state government who make fair appraisals of the value of regulatory laws will be favorably impressed upon examination of the records of performance set forth in the various statements which cover the two-year period ending June 30, 1950.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA EGG AND POULTRY LAWS

	<i>July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949</i>	<i>July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950</i>
<i>Eggs</i>		
Inspections Wholesale Stocks.....	4,499	4,499
Inspections Retail Stocks.....	32,020	35,185
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Improper Labeling.....	28,840	7,508
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Quality or Weight Grades.....	55,331	43,274
Dozens Destroyed Unfit for Consumption.	523	174
<i>Poultry</i>		
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry.....	2,523	2,091
Inspections Stocks Cold Storage Poultry...	2,745	3,255
Inspections Stocks Shipped Dressed Poultry	4,866	7,487
Inspections Fresh Dressed Poultry.....	9,407	8,706
Pounds Stop-Saled for Violation of Law...	9,208	166,927
<i>Poultrymen</i>		
Inspections Stocks of Eggs.....	1,005	1,121
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry.....	917	731
Inspections Stocks Dressed Poultry.....	83	57

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA FOOD LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949</i>	<i>July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950</i>
<i>Food</i>		
Inspection of Food Stores.....	45,039	52,401
Packages Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed.....	250,916	13,573
Pounds Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed.....	106,710	6,450
Packages of Food Stop-Saled.....	298,979	118,616
Pounds of Food Stop-Saled.....	12,957	22,773
Food Samples Drawn.....	391	529
Food Packages Weighed.....	85,890	183,521
Number Stores Meat Checked for Pre- servatives.....		1,888
Number Negative Tests for Preservatives..		1,855
Number Positive Tests for Preservatives..		57

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FEED LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949</i>	<i>July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950</i>
<i>Commercial Feed</i>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	1,382	1,534
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	39,613	45,854
Calls on Consumers.....	3,076	3,951
Samples of Stock Feed Drawn.....	1,374	1,639
Tons of Stock Feed Represented by Samples Drawn.....	15,245.67	10,276.26
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency.....	75.40	169.42
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging.....	3,245.07	3,641.11
Samples of Dog Food Drawn.....	5	51
Cans of Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn.....	3,206	300,901
Pounds of Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn.....	3,950	10,198
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency.....		115,056
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging.....	77,202	90,406
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging.....	57,122	18,585

**Feed Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered with
Florida Department of Agriculture**

432 Registrants.....Calendar Year 1948
460 Registrants.....Calendar Year 1949

**Brands of Mixed Feeds and Feed Materials Registered with
Florida Department of Agriculture**

4435 Brands Registered.....Calendar Year 1948
4485 Brands Registered.....Calendar Year 1949

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949</i>	<i>July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950</i>
<i>Fertilizer</i>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	891	1,184
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	5,365	6,006
Calls on Consumers.....	5,956	6,888
Samples Drawn.....	3,927	4,749
Tons Represented by Samples Drawn.....	71,294.78	86,670.07
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency...	50.60	16.52
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Improper Labeling.....	64.13	42.39

**Fertilizer Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered with
Florida Department of Agriculture**

164 Registrants..... Year 1948-1949
177 Registrants..... Year 1949-1950

**Brands of Mixed Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials Registered with
Florida Department of Agriculture**

7687 Brands Registered..... Year 1948-1949
8769 Brands Registered..... Year 1949-1950

**CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER MATERIALS
As Reported by Manufacturers**

	<i>July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949</i>	<i>July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950</i>
Nitrate of Soda	13,349.9	14,289.4
Sulphate of Ammonia	675.0	1,267.0
Cal-Nitro	1,522.7	1,057.7
Ammonium Nitrate	814.1	4,038.2
Cyanamid	1,655.9	2,065.7
Uramon	419.7	390.1
Castor Pomace	2,581.0	3,239.5
Tobacco Stems	932.1	283.1
Sewage Sludge	2,231.3	2,464.9
Sheep Manure	1,306.8	1,018.2
Goat Manure	125.3	21.2
Compost	416.7	611.7
Tankages	545.7	447.6
Bone Meal	201.8	309.0
Superphosphate	13,257.0	17,280.4
Triple Superphosphate	82.4	63.0
Raw Phosphates	1,778.1	12,134.8
Basic Slag	5,018.5	12,789.6
Nitrate of Potash	548.3	7,363.6
Muriate of Potash	4,053.2	3,062.7
Sulphate of Potash	244.1	287.9
Sulphate of Potash Magnesia	222.5	154.7
Manure Salts Kainit	475.6	186.8
Hardwood Ashes	3,621.3	5,274.8
Limestones	104,778.9	195,256.9
Hydrated Lime	107.6	159.6
Land Plaster	1,134.4	744.5
Secondary Plant Foods	786.4	2,439.1
Secondary Plant Food Mixtures	123.8	.....
Ammoniated Superphosphate	30.0	123.0
Animal Manure	28.0	8.5
Bird Guano .....	.1	.....
Calcium Nitrate	47.3	3,528.6
Carbonate of Potash	36.8	69.2
Cottonseed Meal	20.7	15.3
Dried Blood .....	.1	1.2
Fish Meal	1.8	.....
Muck .....	.....	2.1
Peanut Hulls	2.1	4.5
Tung Pomace and Meal	9.5	116.2
Urea	3.3	.....
	163,189.8	292,570.3

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS

As Reported by Manufacturers

	July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950		July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950
0-0-14.....	27.1		0-10-13.....	88.5	179.9
0-0-16.....	16.4	39.6	0-10-14.....		50.0
0-0-17.....	125.9	160.2	0-10-20.....	11.0	12.0
0-0-19.....	46.0		0-10-24.....	40.0	15.0
0-0-21.....	8.0	3.0	0-10-25.....		9.0
0-0-24.....		2.2	0-11-0.....		3.0
0-0-25.....	20.0		0-11-5.....		10.0
0-0-26.....	352.3	226.9	0-11-13.....	27.0	
0-0-36.....		42.7	0-11-15.....	10.0	
0-0-37.....	8.9	4.0	0-11-16.....	30.0	
0-0-38.....	14.5		0-11-33.....	24.0	
0-0-39.....	3.8	46.2	0-11-46.....		254.3
0-0-40.....	367.6	217.7	0-12-6.....	30.0	58.5
0-4-15.....		3.0	0-12-8.....	89.5	117.0
0-5-24.....	202.7	119.5	0-12-9.....	17.0	26.0
0-6-6.....		1.3	0-12-10.....	1,299.2	2,014.5
0-6-8.....	16.7		0-12-12.....	37.1	436.9
0-6-10.....	6.0		0-12-16.....	321.5	1,076.4
0-6-12.....	185.0	197.0	0-12-18.....		5.0
0-6-14.....		126.3	0-12-20.....		14.6
0-6-16.....	4.5	1.0	0-12-24.....	58.5	153.0
0-6-17.....	127.3		0-12-36.....	29.0	4.0
0-6-18.....	167.3	183.4	0-13-20.....	9.3	
0-6-36.....	31.1		0-13-29.....	5.0	
0-7-8.....	21.2		0-13-42.....		918.2
0-7-17.....		22.0	0-14-0.....	9.0	
0-7-22.....		10.0	0-14-4.....	3.8	33.0
0-7-28.....	10.2		0-14-5.....	5,206.1	5,746.4
0-7-32.....	52.5		0-14-6.....	10.0	1.5
0-8-6.....	35.4	2.0	0-14-7.....	1,499.3	620.7
0-8-8.....	95.0	15.0	0-14-8.....	30.0	72.9
0-8-10.....	162.0	178.3	0-14-10.....	5,878.2	9,418.9
0-8-12.....	1,930.8	1,682.5	0-14-12.....	20.0	186.0
0-8-14.....	5.0	1.0	0-14-14.....	5.0	14.0
0-8-15.....		32.8	0-14-15.....	30.0	10.0
0-8-16.....	205.9	565.4	0-14-17.....	122.5	201.4
0-8-18.....		20.0	0-14-24.....		53.1
0-8-22.....	10.1		0-14-37.....		9.0
0-8-23.....	2.0	2.0	0-14-41.....		3.0
0-8-24.....	3,067.9	2,628.9	0-15-5.....		14.0
0-8-27.....	92.0		0-15-10.....	1.0	
0-8-30.....		30.0	0-15-12.....	4.0	7.5
0-8-36.....	30.0		0-15-15.....	78.0	80.0
0-8-40.....		3.0	0-15-39.....	13.3	
0-9-12.....	1.0		0-16-0.....	171.4	110.5
0-9-15.....	10.0		0-16-8.....	45.0	
0-9-27.....		15.0	0-16-12.....	137.5	293.3
0-10-8.....		5.5	0-16-16.....	7.0	3.2
0-10-10.....	1,844.8	3,445.0	0-16-17.....	49.3	
0-10-12.....	43.3	110.5	0-16-18.....	13.5	

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS (Continued)

	July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950		July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950
0-16-36	140.3		2-12-6	1,222.7	937.5
0-16-38	15.0		2-12-10	80.0	
0-16-39	139.1		2-12-12	60.4	335.3
0-17-0	5.0		2-12-16		6.0
0-18-0		22.0	2-14-4	2.0	
0-18-8	3.0		2-14-5	38.9	34.0
0-18-10	54.3		2-14-7		27.0
0-18-12	4.0		2-14-10	21.0	42.5
0-18-23	443.8	344.4	2-14-14	1.0	
0-20-0		14.0	2-14-16		10.0
0-20-20	5.0	7.0	2-15-6	55.0	
0-23-29	1,935.0	37.7	2-15-8	10.0	
0-33-11	1.0		2-16-2	335.0	
			2-16-5		216.0
			2-16-6	9.0	
1-1-2	76.8		2-16-12	38.0	61.3
1-6-10	24.0				
1-12-10	158.3	122.5	3-0-12		1.0
1-14-10		20.0	3-1-1		5.0
			3-1-12	7.0	
2-0-2		22.5	3-2-13		15.0
2-0-12		4.0	3-3-8	360.0	
2-1-1	3		3-3-9		5.0
2-4-12	122.5	11.9	3-3-13		70.0
2-6-6	12.0		3-4-7		4.0
2-6-8	23.1	43.6	3-4-8	47.3	.1
2-6-10	37.5	21.3	3-4-9		17.0
2-6-12		8.0	3-4-10		200.0
2-7-5	2.0	6.0	3-5-3	364.7	76.5
2-7-20		86.0	3-5-5		6.0
2-8-4	17.3	13.0	3-5-6	25.0	11.5
2-8-5	15.0	35.0	3-5-7		2.0
2-8-6	700.9	1,294.7	3-5-8	40.0	
2-8-8	95.6	214.5	3-5-10	34.0	
2-8-9		30.0	3-6-5	287.5	51.3
2-8-10	1,151.7	1,685.6	3-6-6	277.6	1.0
2-8-12	49.6	15.0	3-6-7	20.3	13.9
2-8-16	83.9	68.1	3-6-8	7,667.4	4,016.8
2-8-24	852.0	1,070.1	3-6-9	91.9	86.0
2-9-3	18.0	.8	3-6-10	2,723.1	1,656.7
2-9-4	.3		3-6-12	182.5	7.4
2-10-4	5,559.1	4,774.0	3-6-14		32.0
2-10-5	113.0	61.5	3-6-16	74.8	6.5
2-10-6	91.0	10.1	3-6-24	31.0	
2-10-7	29.0		3-7-5	354.6	16.0
2-10-8	32.4	8.4	3-7-6	186.0	
2-10-10	118.0	270.9	3-7-7	7.0	
2-12-2	21.5	160.4	3-8-3	107.9	86.0
2-12-4	5.0		3-8-4	143.9	85.0
2-12-5	3.0		3-8-5	16,616.9	15,335.7

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS (Continued)

	July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950		July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950
3-8-6	348.9	574.0	4-4-10		154.3
3-8-7		35.0	4-4-12	10.0	
3-8-8	21,916.8	22,107.1	4-4-20		25.0
3-8-9	30.0		4-5-3		2.0
3-8-10	2,529.5	2,007.4	4-5-5	1,530.7	1,827.1
3-8-11	40.0		4-5-6	1.0	178.6
3-8-12	77.0	134.3	4-5-7	1,941.7	2,648.6
3-8-16	361.8	45.0	4-5-8	154.0	132.4
3-8-24	140.4	340.0	4-5-12	202.7	
3-9-3		3.0	4-6-4	63.0	271.0
3-9-5		5.0	4-6-5	887.3	960.6
3-9-6	100.8	75.9	4-6-6	7,644.3	12,209.9
3-9-9	2,213.8	1,916.0	4-6-7	178.6	955.2
3-9-12	6.0		4-6-8	76,263.7	81,908.2
3-10-4		2.0	4-6-9	9.5	1.0
3-10-5	124.0	43.0	4-6-10	1,793.0	2,722.6
3-10-6	138.1	14.9	4-6-12	144.8	201.0
3-10-7	259.4	237.0	4-6-24		30.0
3-10-8	220.0	142.4	4-7-3	195.6	41.7
3-10-10	221.3	576.1	4-7-4	81.0	55.5
3-10-12	10.0	1.0	4-7-5	111,133.7	118,368.3
3-12-5	1.0		4-7-6	174.6	80.9
3-12-6	55.0	27.3	4-7-7	49.2	56.5
3-12-8		82.5	4-7-8	98.6	146.4
3-12-10	25.0	96.0	4-7-9		4.2
3-12-12	8.0	170.4	4-7-12		444.5
3-12-16		278.5	4-7-14	412.0	
3-13-11	6.0		4-8-1	8.0	
3-14-5	5.0		4-8-2	36.0	30.8
3-14-10	102.0	292.5	4-8-3	823.8	1,213.5
3-15-9		80.0	4-8-4	8,725.5	10,752.5
3-16-0	2.0		4-8-5	2,835.5	1,250.9
3-18-10		4.4	4-8-6	50,236.2	58,288.4
			4-8-7	169.8	250.2
			4-8-8	54,244.3	67,878.7
4-0-3	5.0	.3	4-8-9	50.0	2.0
4-0-10		86.5	4-8-10	1,623.0	2,405.9
4-0-12	1.2	14.0	4-8-12	508.3	872.4
4-0-16	10.0	54.0	4-8-15		51.0
4-0-30	11.5		4-8-16	175.0	375.3
4-0-35		55.0	4-8-24	54.0	36.3
4-1-1	10.0	30.2	4-9-2		15.0
4-2-6		2.0	4-9-3	21,587.0	25,317.2
4-3-8		9.0	4-9-4	37.0	12.0
4-3-9	555.0		4-9-5	123.1	55.8
4-3-10		188.4	4-9-6		14.9
4-4-4		3.3	4-9-7		73.5
4-4-5		16.4	4-9-10	1.0	
4-4-6	25.0	338.5	4-9-18		5.0
4-4-7		35.0	4-10-4	368.6	1,008.7
4-4-8	2,532.7	2,407.8	4-10-5	166.7	259.9

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS (Continued)

	July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950		July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950
4-10-6	337.8	835.4	5-5-8	6,592.7	7,527.3
4-10-7	23,970.8	24,946.3	5-5-10	252.2	261.9
4-10-8	974.2	351.5	5-5-16	46.0	
4-10-10	592.8	880.8	5-6-3		1.5
4-10-12	94.0	431.0	5-6-4		87.9
4-10-16		72.0	5-6-5	494.7	1,018.5
4-11-5	40.5		5-6-6	21.3	950.3
4-11-6	14.0	11.5	5-6-7	105.4	160.1
4-11-8		52.0	5-6-8	3,376.3	3,456.0
4-11-10		12.7	5-6-10	8,286.8	5,552.0
4-11-30	6.1		5-7-2	36.3	117.0
4-12-4	1,805.7	3,704.5	5-7-3	5.0	25.0
4-12-5	26.0	8.0	5-7-5	22,049.5	19,655.9
4-12-6	5,298.7	7,578.0	5-7-6	1,114.8	3,023.4
4-12-7		30.0	5-7-7	67.0	12.0
4-12-8	3.1	157.3	5-7-8	3,914.1	192.4
4-12-9	12.2		5-7-10	6.5	
4-12-10	2.0	30.5	5-7-15	35.0	225.0
4-12-12	259.6	66.0	5-8-2	192.9	144.9
4-12-16	393.0	213.0	5-8-3	304.6	362.3
4-12-46	2.0		5-8-4	131.4	82.6
4-13-8		61.8	5-8-5	1,600.3	411.8
4-14-4	1.5		5-8-6	857.3	1,448.8
4-14-6		10.0	5-8-7	1,146.5	284.0
4-14-8		41.0	5-8-8	1,770.5	3,105.0
4-14-10	15.0	5.0	5-8-10	636.6	171.3
4-16-4		.6	5-8-12	66.5	136.9
4-16-6		2.0	5-8-16		15.0
4-16-16		4.0	5-9-3	40.5	50.0
4-16-20		14.0	5-9-4	42.3	
4-18-16		82.7	5-9-5	5.0	197.7
			5-9-6		7.0
5-0-2	6.5		5-10-1	4.3	13.9
5-0-10	28.0	167.0	5-10-3		118.0
5-0-12	2.0	40.0	5-10-4	10.0	
5-1-0	.5		5-10-5	3,914.1	5,068.8
5-2-2		62.0	5-10-6		15.5
5-2-5	92.1		5-10-7		6.4
5-2-7		5.0	5-10-8	15.0	63.4
5-3-0		2	5-10-10	657.8	2,753.4
5-3-6	9.0	322.5	5-10-12	127.0	30.5
5-3-8	40.0		5-11-5		5.0
5-4-5	7.0	5.0	5-11-6	184.0	39.5
5-4-6		1,782.0	5-12-0	4.0	
5-4-8	714.0	17.3	5-12-2	118.2	464.0
5-4-12		1,100.8	5-12-4		5.0
5-4-15		67.0	5-12-5	164.0	242.5
5-5-5	1,016.9	1,007.3	5-12-6	89.0	1.5
5-5-6	1,951.4	316.8	5-12-10		22.0
5-5-7	53.2	10.1	5-12-12		5.0
			5-12-16		195.0

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS (Continued)

	July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950		July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950
5-14-0		7.5	6-6-24	1.0	
5-14-10	7.2		6-7-5		236.5
5-14-12		182.0	6-7-6	158.0	157.3
5-15-2		28.2	6-7-7	3,316.5	4,104.2
			6-7-8	15.0	111.5
			6-7-9	3.2	
6-0-0		115.6	6-8-1		5.0
6-0-6	15.3	421.2	6-8-2		166.0
6-0-8	13.0	48.0	6-8-3	7.5	13.0
6-0-9		21.0	6-8-4	1,995.3	2,319.6
6-0-11	25.0		6-8-5	2.0	156.0
6-0-12	86.4	241.4	6-8-6	3,952.3	6,985.6
6-0-15		2.0	6-8-8	5,240.2	11,744.8
6-0-16	40.0		6-8-9	493.0	
6-2-6	24.0	10.3	6-8-10	166.5	264.9
6-2-8	95.5	110.5	6-8-12	57.1	215.0
6-2-9	3.0	2.2	6-8-14	186.0	165.0
6-3-5	3.0	17.0	6-8-16		17.8
6-3-6	7.5	244.3	6-9-2		10.0
6-3-8	208.3	74.3	6-9-3		137.2
6-3-12	126.5	34.9	6-9-4	78.1	
6-3-20	5.3		6-9-5	545.7	
6-4-4	15.0	84.5	6-9-6	2,268.1	2,966.3
6-4-5		42.0	6-9-7		363.6
6-4-6	3,944.8	4,370.5	6-9-8	317.6	
6-4-8	5,665.7	5,634.5	6-9-9	1,095.1	8.5
6-4-9		125.0	6-9-12	227.0	999.3
6-4-10	813.0	716.2	6-10-0		1.0
6-4-12	625.1	1,071.3	6-10-2		207.8
6-4-15	96.9		6-10-3	7.0	15.0
6-4-16		192.1	6-10-4		26.8
6-5-4	1.3		6-10-5		2.0
6-5-5	357.5	48.0	6-10-6	156.5	363.8
6-5-6	192.3	637.3	6-10-8	533.4	609.1
6-5-8	113.1	201.0	6-10-10	941.4	2.0
6-5-9		3,502.6	6-10-12		2.0
6-5-10		152.0	6-10-16	1,836.5	
6-5-12		2.0	6-12-2		71.3
6-5-16	16.7		6-12-3		28.3
6-6-0		1.1	6-12-4	3.0	55.5
6-6-2		6.8	6-12-5		35.0
6-6-3	5.0	15.0	6-12-6	130.4	48.8
6-6-4	99.1	262.0	6-12-8		31.5
6-6-6	16,489.5	27,105.2	6-12-10		15.0
6-6-7	10.0		6-12-12	474.0	65.6
6-6-8	9,803.1	13,763.0	6-13-0		27.0
6-6-9	4,884.3	16,285.6	6-14-10	1.5	
6-6-80	1,075.9	872.0	6-15-0	29.0	
6-6-12	2,280.9	1,708.8	6-15-15		156.0
6-6-14		10.0	6-16-6	3.0	15.0
6-6-18	1.0		6-20-0	57.5	

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS (Continued)

	July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950		July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950
6-20-4.....		27.0	8-2-12.....	.5	
7-0-7.....	16.2	3.0	8-3-7.....	866.8	
7-0-8.....	5.0		8-3-8.....	352.9	191.8
7-0-9.....		8.0	8-3-12.....	12.0	
7-0-11.....	12.5		8-4-4.....	33.9	1,135.4
7-0-15.....	5.0		8-4-6.....		28.4
7-0-28.....		.4	8-4-8.....	1,818.7	2,785.9
7-2-10.....		1.5	8-4-10.....	1,128.1	4,146.1
7-4-4.....		6.0	8-4-12.....	5,237.1	3,962.3
7-4-5.....		6.0	8-4-14.....		2,500.7
7-4-10.....		6.4	8-4-16.....	434.2	252.0
7-4-14.....	884.1	1,226.2	8-5-5.....	189.8	2.1
7-5-5.....	54.6	14.8	8-5-8.....	195.6	276.9
7-5-7.....		24.5	8-5-10.....	29.3	8.1
7-5-10.....	121.2		8-5-18.....	270.0	
7-5-12.....		1,308.7	8-6-2.....	4.0	5.0
7-6-2.....		.5	8-6-4.....		9.3
7-6-4.....		10.0	8-6-6.....	545.6	1,510.8
7-6-5.....	8.1	5.3	8-6-8.....	1,312.8	3,017.6
7-6-9.....		74.9	8-6-10.....	11.3	540.8
7-6-10.....	238.0	8.9	8-6-12.....	984.7	1,032.5
7-6-14.....		11.7	8-6-14.....		732.0
7-7-4.....		1.5	8-6-15.....	4.0	
7-7-5.....	5.0	15.0	8-6-16.....		5.0
7-7-6.....		.4	8-6-49.....		.8
7-7-7.....	28.9	949.0	8-8-0.....	2.0	13.0
7-7-10.....		628.8	8-8-2.....	.3	.5
7-8-5.....		17.5	8-8-3.....	26.0	
7-8-8.....	9.0	5.5	8-8-4.....	31.1	302.8
7-9-10.....	4.0		8-8-5.....	217.4	3.0
7-10-12.....	62.0	107.8	8-8-6.....	5.0	30.0
7-10-18.....		4.0	8-8-8.....	1,777.1	827.3
7-11-12.....	51.8		8-8-9.....	160.3	11.0
7-15-0.....	6.0		8-8-10.....	18.0	12.7
8-0-6.....	20.5	289.4	8-8-12.....	156.7	10.5
8-0-8.....	10,570.2	12,908.3	8-8-16.....	5.0	97.8
8-0-10.....	260.7	1,362.9	8-9-9.....	3.0	
8-0-11.....		2.0	8-10-0.....		19.9
8-0-12.....	4,078.2	893.2	8-10-10.....	67.2	1.9
8-0-13.....	20.0		8-11-0.....	11.0	
8-0-14.....	96.6	9.4	8-11-8.....	5.0	
8-0-15.....		1.0	8-12-2.....		125.7
8-0-16.....	886.0	110.5	8-12-6.....	25.4	9.0
8-0-20.....		118.0	8-12-7.....		8.0
8-0-24.....	85.5		8-12-8.....	21.0	
8-0-30.....	.3		8-12-10.....		16.0
8-2-6.....		200.6	8-12-12.....	5.0	100.9
			8-12-14.....	12.8	5.0
			8-12-16.....		11.0
			8-14-8.....		15.0
			8-14-10.....		2.5

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS (Continued)

	July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950		July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950
9-0-0.....	64.0		10-6-3.....		36.0
9-0-8.....	190.3		10-6-4.....	47.4	490.0
9-0-9.....	15.6		10-6-6.....	1.5	
9-0-12.....	121.2		10-6-12.....		35.5
9-0-180.....		1.2	10-7-0.....	169.7	
9-4-8.....	44.6	12.0	10-8-2.....	1.1	23.0
9-4-9.....		2,536.0	10-8-4.....	232.0	
9-4-12.....		7.0	10-8-6.....	10.0	8.0
9-5-0.....		4.0	10-10-0.....	11.0	
9-5-10.....	118.0	8.5	10-10-5.....	2.5	14.5
9-6-3.....		4.0	10-10-6.....	10.0	
9-7-0.....	590.5		10-10-10.....	120.0	402.0
9-8-12.....		6.0	10-10-12.....	5.0	
9-9-0.....	3.0		10-12-0.....	92.0	
9-9-3.....	24.0		10-14-10.....		1.5
9-9-9.....	483.5	546.7			
			11-0-5.....	7.0	
10-0-4.....	79.4	15.0	11-0-10.....		13.2
10-0-5.....	7.0	223.9	11-0-20.....		12.6
10-0-6.....		170.8	11-3-3.....	17.0	
10-0-7.....		7.0	11-3-13.....	516.1	
10-0-8.....		1,907.9	11-6-6.....	15.0	
10-0-9.....		43.0			
10-0-10.....	6,273.6	5,566.6	12-0-2.....		5.5
10-0-12.....	2,772.4	2,131.0	12-0-4.....	113.0	63.6
10-0-14.....		10.0	12-0-5.....	35.4	120.1
10-0-15.....	11.8	756.8	12-0-6.....	147.8	1,449.1
10-0-16.....		4.9	12-0-7.....		46.3
10-0-18.....	25.0		12-0-8.....	328.8	1,013.5
10-0-20.....	19.5	24.0	12-0-9.....	2.0	
10-1-3.....	1.0		12-0-10.....	7,831.3	8,010.9
10-1-12.....	241.6		12-0-11.....	2.6	
10-2-6.....	83.2	18.0	12-0-12.....	3,424.0	2,056.8
10-2-12.....	8.0		12-0-14.....	14.0	46.0
10-3-2.....		2.0	12-0-15.....	74.0	87.0
10-3-3.....	26.7	12.5	12-0-16.....	946.0	113.5
10-3-6.....		188.1	12-0-26.....	2.0	
10-3-10.....		21.0	12-2-10.....		2.0
10-4-4.....	1,364.7	66.7	12-3-5.....	8.0	
10-4-8.....		172.0	12-3-8.....		2.0
10-4-10.....	327.6	882.2	12-3-10.....	22.4	90.0
10-4-12.....	17.6		12-3-12.....	72.9	
10-5-0.....	93.5		12-4-0.....		1.5
10-5-5.....	27.0	192.5	12-4-1.....	11.9	14.5
10-5-6.....		5.0	12-4-4.....	1.5	1.0
10-5-8.....	494.9		12-4-6.....	6.0	6.0
10-5-10.....	719.9	263.6	12-4-8.....	7.2	
10-5-12.....	12.4	9.0	12-4-10.....	93.5	3.5
10-5-15.....		46.0	12-4-12.....	50.9	
10-6-0.....	3.0				

CONSUMPTION OF MIXED FERTILIZERS (Continued)

	July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950		July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950
12-5-5.....	4.9	9.5	15-0-14.....		68.0
12-5-8.....	380.0		15-0-15.....	45.4	429.3
12-6-6.....		10.0	15-3-6.....	596.6	
12-6-10.....	30.5		15-3-8.....		446.6
12-6-12.....	114.7		15-5-8.....	199.9	
12-6-16.....	13.0		15-10-10.....		.3
12-7-5.....		7.0			
12-8-4.....		30.8	16-0-0.....	453.0	288.2
12-8-6.....	10.0		16-0-5.....	187.8	298.5
12-10-4.....		.8	16-0-7.....		123.6
12-10-10.....		169.1	16-0-8.....	66.0	
12-16-0.....	4.0		16-0-10.....		27.0
			16-0-12.....	141.0	545.0
13-0-5.....		8.0	16-0-16.....	29.0	48.1
13-0-11.....	154.6	6.0	16-4-12.....		20.0
13-0-12.....	2.0		16-5-5.....	89.7	
13-5-8.....	350.0		16-5-12.....	8.0	
13-8-24.....	2.0				
			18-0-0.....	5.0	449.3
14-0-0.....		8.0	18-0-6.....	829.5	
14-0-5.....	105.8	270.9	18-0-14.....	14.5	48.9
14-0-6.....		20.0			
14-0-7.....	16.0	28.9	19-0-0.....	3.5	
14-0-8.....	142.4	50.7			
14-0-10.....	24.0	487.6	20-0-10.....	6.3	
14-0-14.....	195.8	9.0	20-0-20.....	19.9	3.0
14-0-16.....		71.1			
14-4-14.....	49.5		25-0-0.....		3.0
14-7-7.....		38.0			
14-14-0.....	195.8	8.1			
			33-0-0.....		4.1
15-0-0.....	3.3	12.5			
15-0-3.....		6.3	35-3-0.....		10.3
15-0-5.....	66.9	659.8			
15-0-6.....		24.3			
15-0-8.....		120.3			
15-0-10.....	99.2	527.3			
15-0-12.....		198.4			
				679,916.5	785,761.7

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS BY COUNTIES

As Reported by Manufacturers

	<i>July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949</i>	<i>July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950</i>
<i>County</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Alachua.....	15,907.2	17,827.8
Baker.....	1,446.3	1,736.2
Bay.....	1,032.1	462.0
Bradford.....	4,394.7	4,295.4
Brevard.....	11,824.2	22,207.6
Broward.....	30,305.0	38,685.5
Calhoun.....	4,484.6	5,185.3
Charlotte.....	1,481.6	1,583.1
Citrus.....	1,107.8	2,158.4
Clay.....	2,104.3	2,792.6
Collier.....	5,069.8	6,925.6
Columbia.....	4,318.7	4,274.6
Dade.....	44,874.3	53,694.4
De Soto.....	9,326.2	14,514.2
Dixie.....	133.1	232.5
Duval.....	8,725.7	9,932.6
Escambia.....	3,435.4	4,289.6
Flagler.....	1,991.3	2,648.5
Franklin.....	58.9	34.5
Gadsden.....	12,051.2	14,352.3
Gilchrist.....	4,033.3	3,970.8
Glades.....	1,265.9	1,774.8
Gulf.....	208.6	377.1
Hamilton.....	4,360.5	4,579.9
Hardee.....	17,539.4	23,138.5
Hendry.....	5,403.5	5,870.6
Hernando.....	2,996.8	3,919.8
Highlands.....	21,659.9	30,635.3
Hillsborough.....	45,138.2	58,167.2
Holmes.....	4,033.2	4,282.3
Indian River.....	17,995.6	21,553.5
Jackson.....	23,223.1	22,224.2
Jefferson.....	5,842.1	7,166.4
Lafayette.....	2,074.7	1,845.4
Lake.....	56,483.4	75,567.1
Lee.....	12,106.8	14,895.5
Leon.....	2,163.9	2,629.7
Levy.....	2,836.6	3,576.6

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS BY COUNTIES (Continued)

	<i>July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949</i>	<i>July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950</i>
<i>County</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Liberty.....	6.5	13.0
Madison.....	6,458.5	6,735.7
Manatee.....	18,004.6	23,875.7
Marion.....	22,956.9	30,436.6
Martin.....	3,320.7	4,026.7
Monroe.....	1.0	0.0
Nassau.....	3,126.7	1,871.4
Okaloosa.....	2,720.5	3,118.2
Okeechobee.....	6,352.8	5,618.3
Orange.....	57,752.7	78,289.8
Osceola.....	6,698.2	10,857.2
Palm Beach.....	43,184.6	46,748.8
Pasco.....	15,930.0	22,569.0
Pinellas.....	18,911.9	22,510.1
Polk.....	118,901.1	174,769.1
Putnam.....	7,094.9	10,081.1
St. Johns.....	18,631.8	20,704.9
St. Lucie.....	25,737.9	33,983.9
Santa Rosa.....	8,330.7	8,991.1
Sarasota.....	4,826.8	7,727.3
Seminole.....	16,891.2	24,407.8
Sumter.....	7,620.3	7,810.4
Suwannee.....	11,202.6	9,963.1
Taylor.....	673.0	895.6
Union.....	2,597.7	1,671.6
Volusia.....	14,451.5	20,695.8
Wakulla.....	155.2	96.9
Walton.....	3,420.3	3,291.6
Washington.....	2,304.0	2,378.6
	841,702.5	1,078,146.7

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
GASOLINE INSPECTION LAW**

	<i>July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949</i>	<i>July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950</i>
Inspection of Gasoline Pumps.....	78,602	83,880
Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Other- wise Out of Order.....	5,748	4,449
Correction Notices Issued on Gasoline Pumps..	3,530	2,813
Inspection of Kerosene Pumps.....	31,795	32,752
Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Other- wise Out of Order.....	1,024	697
Correction Notices Issued on Kerosene Pumps..	761	505
Kerosene Samples Drawn at Food Stores.....	8,118	7,643
Gasoline Samples Drawn from Retailers.....	36,168	38,121
Gasoline Samples Drawn from Bulk Plants, Tank Cars, and Terminals.....	2,809	2,812
Kerosene Samples Drawn from Retailers.....	13,915	13,791
Kerosene Samples Drawn from Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals.....	899	990
Gallons Gasoline Found Illegal and Controlled..	123,433	47,329
Gallons Kerosene Found Illegal and Controlled	883,338	33,626

**Gasoline and Kerosene Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers
Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture**

155 Registrants.....As of September 29, 1950

Brands of Gasoline Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture

396 Brands Registered.....As of September 29, 1950

Brands of Kerosene Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture

59 Brands Registered.....As of September 29, 1950

**OFFICIAL ANALYSES ON
GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL**

July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1950

	<i>July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949</i>	<i>July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Gasoline:</i>		
Distillation Range Only by Field Laboratories:		
Field Laboratory No. 1 ("B").....	6,789	6,744
Field Laboratory No. 2 ("A").....	7,052	7,543
Field Laboratory No. 3 ("C").....	7,270	7,580
Field Laboratory No. 4 ("F").....	7,537	8,132
Field Laboratory No. 5 ("D").....	7,353	7,603
Main Laboratory:		
Check Test on Analyses of Field Laboratories	181	189
Boats, Tank Cars and Terminals for Com- plete Analyses.....	2,964	3,509
Special Gasoline for Complete Analyses.....	24	33
<i>Kerosene:</i>		
Flash Point and Color by Field Laboratories:		
Field Laboratory No. 1 ("B").....	4,708	4,384
Field Laboratory No. 2 ("A").....	4,681	4,539
Field Laboratory No. 3 ("C").....	4,876	4,673
Field Laboratory No. 4 ("F").....	3,982	3,786
Field Laboratory No. 5 ("D").....	3,761	3,959
Main Laboratory:		
Check Tests on Analyses of Field Laboratories	423	276
Boats, Tank Cars and Terminals for Com- plete Analyses ("Official").....	929	957
Special Kerosene for Complete Analyses.....	8	18
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
Special Samples.....	77	53
<i>Grand Total of Field and Main Laboratories' Analyses.....</i>	<i>62,615</i>	<i>63,978</i>

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949

<i>Distributor</i>	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Contam- inated</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Other Illegal</i>	<i>Total</i>
American Oil Co.....	2,513	3			2,516
Arkansas Fuel Co.....	46				46
Atlantic Refining Co.....	1,248				1,248
Chalmette Refining Co.....	56			1	57
Cities Service Oil Co.....	2,684	5	6	2	2,697
Citizens Oil Co.....	198	2			200
Colonial Oil Co.....	178				178
Gulf Oil Corp.....	6,577	7	6	3	6,593
Imperial Florida Oil Co.....	222				222
Pure Oil Co.....	3,402	11	4	1	3,418
Republic Oil Co.....	185				185
Shell Oil Co.....	2,465	1	2	1	2,469*
Sherrill Oil Co.....	821		1	1	823
Sinclair Refining Co.....	3,224		3	2	3,229
Standard Oil Co.....	7,869	9	14	4	7,896
Sun Oil Co.....	747				747
The Texas Co.....	4,025	2	46	2	4,075
Unknown Distributors.....	276		1		277
Miscellaneous Distributors.....	2,079	6	4		2,089
Totals.....	38,815	46	87	17	38,965

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950

<i>Distributor</i>	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Contam- inated</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Other Illegal</i>	<i>Total</i>
American Oil Co.....	2,603				2,603
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	54				54
Atlantic Refining Co.....	1,280	1			1,281
Chalmette Refining Co.....	75				75
Cities Service Oil Co.....	2,836	10	17	7	2,870
Citizens Oil Co.....	221				221
Colonial Oil Co.....	203	2			205
Gulf Oil Corp.....	6,686	5	6	8	6,705
Imperial Florida Oil Co.....	217	1			218
Pure Oil Co.....	3,660	7	1	4	3,672
Republic Oil Co.....	370				370
Shell Oil Co.....	2,648	1		1	2,650
Sherrill Oil Co.....	843	1			844
Sinclair Refining Co.....	3,551		2	3	3,556
Standard Oil Co.....	8,010	11	5	3	8,029
Sun Oil Co.....	757				757
The Texas Co.....	3,990		24	3	4,017
Unknown Distributors.....	417			4	421
Miscellaneous Distributors.....	2,552	4	1	11	2,568
Totals.....	40,973	43	56	44	41,116

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949

<i>Distributor</i>	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Low Flash Point</i>	<i>Off Color</i>	<i>Other Illegals</i>	<i>Totals</i>
American Oil Co.....	1,375	47	8	2	1,432
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	19				19
Atlantic Refining Co.....	489	12			501
Chalmette Refining Co.....	20				20
Cities Service Oil Co.....	1,304	60	2	8	1,374
Citizens Oil Co.....	61	1			62
Colonial Oil Co.....	90				90
Gulf Oil Corp.....	3,364	42	6	8	3,420
Imperial Florida Oil Co.....	79	3		1	83
Pure Oil Co.....	1,794	24	2	11	1,831
Republic Oil Co.....	82		1		83
Shell Oil Co.....	1,140	11	4	3	1,158
Sherrill Oil Co.....	620	1	7		628
Sinclair Refining Co.....	2,430	42	3	9	2,484
Standard Oil Co.....	4,943	20	13	15	4,991
Sun Oil Co.....	330				330
The Texas Co.....	1,719	19	3	8	1,749
Unknown Distributors.....	316	3		3	322
Miscellaneous Distributors.....	2,327	25	5	3	2,360
Totals.....	22,502	310	54	71	22,937

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950

<i>Distributor</i>	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Low Flash Point</i>	<i>Off Color</i>	<i>Other Illegals</i>	<i>Total</i>
American Oil Co.....	1,327	12	2	1	1,342
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	22				22
Atlantic Refining Co.....	451	11			462
Chalmette Refining Co.....	26				26
Cities Service Oil Co.....	1,283	44	1	4	1,332
Citizens Oil Co.....	65	3		1	69
Colonial Oil Co.....	85	3	1		89
Gulf Oil Corporation.....	3,159	15	1	5	3,180
Imperial Florida Oil Co.....	64			1	65
Pure Oil Co.....	1,821	21	2	7	1,851
Republic Oil Co.....	114				114
Shell Oil Co.....	1,200	9	1	3	1,213
Sherrill Oil Co.....	619	1	1	1	622
Sinclair Refining Co.....	2,305	31	2	5	2,343
Standard Oil Co.....	4,751	20	9	9	4,789
Sun Oil Co.....	303	1			304
The Texas Co.....	1,532	12		2	1,546
Unknown Distributors.....	443	11	1	1	456
Miscellaneous Distributors.....	2,445	21	6	1	2,473
Totals.....	22,015	215	27	41	22,298

TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

County	JULY 1, 1948, TO JUNE 30, 1949			JULY 1, 1949, TO JUNE 30, 1950		
	Test of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices	Test of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua.....	1,287	67	52	1,328	26	22
Baker.....	189	13	10	191	9	7
Bay.....	996	156	85	1,099	164	91
Bradford.....	421	18	16	414	30	21
Brevard.....	1,413	83	58	1,542	92	53
Broward.....	1,785	158	92	2,257	30	20
Calhoun.....	294	40	26	279	39	21
Charlotte.....	242	5	3	105	.....	.....
Citrus.....	429	12	8	561	18	15
Clay.....	586	12	11	622	9	6
Collier.....	331	10	6	254	8	8
Columbia.....	848	38	28	563	18	13
Dade.....	10,509	1,384	826	12,227	798	532
De Soto.....	399	22	19	318	10	9
Dixie.....	234	9	9	243	6	6
Duval.....	7,740	620	233	7,025	463	158
Escambia.....	2,490	127	94	2,646	124	98
Flagler.....	281	3	2	271	1	1
Franklin.....	238	26	15	184	42	22
Gadsden.....	705	71	44	730	75	49
Gilchrist.....	98	5	3	154	11	6
Glades.....	131	.....	.....	76	.....	.....
Gulf.....	274	40	27	247	46	22
Hamilton.....	320	16	12	282	14	11
Hardee.....	424	13	13	497	16	16
Hendry.....	186	.....	.....	131	1	1
Hernando.....	385	.....	.....	405	8	7
Highlands.....	472	3	2	404	10	6
Hillsborough.....	6,507	549	361	6,518	350	239

Holmes.....	476	46	40	345	16	17
Indian River.....	602	22	19	518	31	15
Jackson.....	1,114	122	85	1,156	210	102
Jefferson.....	369	11	9	396	13	10
Lafayette.....	113	2	2	121	4	4
Lake.....	1,115	93	65	1,703	96	64
Lee.....	1,155	29	18	610	16	13
Leon.....	1,128	142	75	1,622	222	127
Levy.....	513	12	10	659	28	20
Liberty.....	144	17	13	131	15	11
Madison.....	453	13	12	439	2	2
Manatee.....	1,506	92	74	1,638	90	84
Marion.....	1,686	107	55	1,683	92	57
Martin.....	385	38	22	370	3	2
Monroe.....	235	34	21	1,047	39	28
Nassau.....	482	53	23	838	62	21
Okaloosa.....	1,072	37	32	570	27	20
Okeechobee.....	248	8		245	7	
Orange.....	2,356	180	119	3,645	161	129
Osceola.....	705	15	12	769	19	15
Palm Beach.....	2,616	210	103	3,121	77	32
Pasco.....	888	30	24	1,030	31	22
Pinellas.....	3,507	384	261	4,164	267	192
Polk.....	3,609	115	94	4,210	146	119
Putnam.....	1,302	8	7	921	7	6
St. Johns.....	1,207	86	25	1,330	79	36
St. Lucie.....	500	31	22	484	8	3
Santa Rosa.....	919	50	38	735	26	24
✓ Sarasota.....	1,280	12	9	629	4	2
Seminole.....	635	49	39	1,155	27	21
Sumter.....	381	20	14	508	25	18
Suwannee.....	566	27	18	579	19	17
Taylor.....	530	17	17	590	31	28
Union.....	188	6	6	131	10	8
Volusia.....	3,084	20	14	2,862	17	16
Wakulla.....	255	25	17	405	56	31
Walton.....	742	61	40	523	33	24
Washington.....	322	24	21	425	15	13
Totals.....	78,602	5,748	3,530	83,880	4,449	2,813

TABULATION OF KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

<i>County</i>	JULY 1, 1948, TO JUNE 30, 1949			JULY 1, 1949, TO JUNE 30, 1950		
	<i>Test of Kerosene Pumps</i>	<i>Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order</i>	<i>Correction Notices</i>	<i>Test of Kerosene Pumps</i>	<i>Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order</i>	<i>Correction Notices</i>
Alachua.....	517	9	9	537	2	2
Baker.....	91	8	7	80	2	2
Bay.....	475	28	23	499	33	26
Bradford.....	167	2	2	162	9	6
Brevard.....	438	2	2	459	12	8
Broward.....	583	14	13	735	4	3
Calhoun.....	150	6	5	159	8	7
Charlotte.....	105			39		
Citrus.....	165	1	1	178	1	1
Clay.....	282	1	1	293	1	1
Collier.....	109	1		80	1	1
Columbia.....	336	3	3	214	1	1
Dade.....	2,779	166	127	3,137	65	51
De Soto.....	170	8	8	145	2	2
Dixie.....	104	1	1	93	1	1
Duval.....	3,695	197	81	3,613	111	45
Escambia.....	1,123	18	15	1,061	21	19
Flagler.....	90			91		
Franklin.....	91	4	2	68	4	2
Gadsden.....	373	14	12	385	15	13
Gilchrist.....	37	2	2	46		
Glades.....	36			20		
Gulf.....	149	23	17	106	6	6
Hamilton.....	132			111		
Hardee.....	212	1	1	256		
Hendry.....	73			47	1	1
Hernando.....	158			157		
Highlands.....	203	1	1	153	12	9
Hillsborough.....	2,646	104	88	2,617	53	48

Holmes.....	320	21	18	212	6	6
Indian River.....	210	2	2	163	6	4
Jackson.....	642	30	24	628	45	34
Jefferson.....	158			171		
Lafayette.....	58	1	1	63		
Lake.....	528	6	6	758	4	2
Lee.....	451	1	1	225	1	1
Leon.....	484	32	28	649	51	39
Levy.....	190	1	1	234	5	5
Liberty.....	87			75	10	6
Madison.....	199	4	4	196		
Manatee.....	555	20	18	581	19	16
Marion.....	745	13	12	721	17	15
Martin.....	142	1	1	133		
Monroe.....	45	9	8	218	6	6
Nassau.....	174	22	12	328	29	12
Okaloosa.....	463	9	9	267	6	5
Okeechobee.....	101	3		89	6	
Orange.....	984	12	10	1,406	13	9
Osceola.....	275	1	1	302		
Palm Beach.....	885	46	26	1,023	8	3
Pasco.....	430	8	7	476	7	7
Pinellas.....	1,258	62	53	1,430	35	30
Polk.....	1,607	10	10	1,894	5	5
Putnam.....	596	3	2	420		
St. Johns.....	579	16	10	612	11	5
St. Lucie.....	177	2	2	185		
Santa Rosa.....	479	24	22	371	9	9
Sarasota.....	434	3	3	198	1	1
Seminole.....	311	2	2	535	3	3
Sumter.....	183	1	1	241	1	1
Suwanee.....	288	5	5	306	5	5
Taylor.....	227	5	5	238	5	5
Union.....	96	2	2	68	1	1
Volusia.....	1,215	2	2	1,139	6	5
Wakulla.....	128	11	11	170	6	5
Walton.....	428	5	5	273	1	1
Washington.....	174	15	16	213	4	4
Totals.....	31,795	1,024	761	32,752	697	505

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LAW

	July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950
<i>Insecticide and Fungicide</i>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	768	616
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	12,660	11,999
Calls on Consumers.....	4,914	5,351
Samples Drawn.....	240	472
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency.....		16,212
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper Labeling.....	1,093	44,935

Insecticide and Fungicide Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture

102 Registrants.....	Calendar Year 1948
106 Registrants.....	Calendar Year 1949

Brands of Insecticides and Fungicides Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture

1390 Brands Registered.....	Calendar Year 1948
1675 Brands Registered.....	Calendar Year 1949

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA SEED LAW

	July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949	July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950
<i>Seed</i>		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	290	400
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	9,931	12,419
Calls on Consumers.....	3,536	3,160
Samples Drawn.....	1,292	1,689
Pounds Represented by Samples Drawn.....	3,630,117	12,005,610
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of State Chemist's Reports.....	12,856	163,554
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper Labeling.....	16,687	112,500
Pounds Destroyed Account Unfit for Planting..	2,187	3,798

FLORIDA SEED LAW

Seed Dealers' Permits

Issued by Florida Department of Agriculture

804 Seed Dealers' Permits Issued.....	Year 1948-1949
Receipts from Seed Dealers' Permits.....	\$12,513.00
860 Seed Dealers' Permits Issued.....	Year 1949-1950
Receipts from Seed Dealers' Permits.....	\$13,414.00

FLORIDA CERTIFICATION SEED LAW

Enforced by PHIL S. TAYLOR, Supervising Inspector

Biennium July 1, 1948-June 30, 1950

The Florida Certification Seed Law was passed in 1939. At the beginning only watermelon and Sea Island Cotton were certified. Each succeeding year has seen an increase both in acreage and in kinds of crops certified. The increase in the planting of certified seed for the year 1950 was pronounced. The total acreage of crops certified in 1949 was 1625 and in 1950 it was 3756, an increase of over 131%. Thirty-nine Florida growers produced seed under certification in 1950 in twenty counties of Florida. Production figures are not available for the crop of 1950, but 1949 records showed that certified crops yielded 878,312 pounds of seed that year. All of this seed is grown under the alert supervision of trained men educated at the College of Agriculture, University of Florida, and who are efficient as to varieties, production, roguing, harvesting, curing, grading, sealing, and tagging of this type of seed. Before a grower may plant a crop for certification, his application must be considered and approved by a Technical Advisory Committee consisting of agronomists, plant pathologists, and other specialists on the staff of the Division of Extension, the Experiment Station, and the College of Agriculture at Gainesville. Before a grower may sell his seed it must pass rigid observation in the field, at time of harvesting and processing, and must have been officially sampled and the test on the sample made in the State Seed Laboratory at Tallahassee. During the past biennium, 160 acres were barred from certification by our field inspectors. Seed found too low to meet the high standards fixed under the certification regulations is disqualified from certification and cannot be officially tagged and sealed. All in all, it is within the limits of truth to state that seed sold bearing the official Florida Department of Agriculture certified seal and tag is seed produced from approved varieties under proper cultural methods, carefully harvested, cured, and processed, in fact, seed of superior quality.

THE CHEMICAL DIVISION

J. J. TAYLOR, *State Chemist*

In the enforcement of the many regulatory laws that the Commissioner of Agriculture is called upon to enforce, the Chemical Division has an active and conspicuous part to play. All the samples except petroleum products taken up by Inspectors of the Inspection Bureau, requiring analysis, are sent to the State Chemist to be tested. These include fertilizer samples of mixed fertilizers and materials, stock feed samples of mixed feeds and materials, samples of insecticides, seeds, foods, drugs and cosmetics. Trained and experienced analysts in each respective field are in charge of laboratories for the analysis of these various products. When analyses are completed they are reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture. In case of deficiencies in fertilizer, the State Chemist must notify the manufacturer, the purchaser and the dealer of the amount of the deficiency calculated according to the State commercial value for fertilizer materials and see that the penalty of three times the value of the actual shortage is paid to the purchaser within sixty days.

In addition to doing all the analytical work incident to the enforcement of the various regulatory laws, the State Chemist is often called upon by other State Departments such as the Geological Department and the Beverage Department to make analyses for them. The State Chemist is charged with the direction of certain specialized inspections requiring field testing of a chemical nature for which services chemist-inspectors are employed. Also under his direction are inspectors with special training who do sanitary inspection of food manufacturing plants such as bakeries, canning plants, cold storage-freezer locker plants and the testing of fruit and vegetable crops for excessive spray residues. All drug stores in the State are inspected periodically by inspectors who are registered pharmacists.

This Division is also charged with approving all registrations for feeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc. which are submitted to the Inspection Bureau before they are accepted for registration.

The State Chemist issues an annual statement of the activities and work performed by the Chemical Division, a copy of which may be obtained upon request.

FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY

VINCENT E. STEWART, *Director*

The Food and Drug Division is charged with the enforcement of the Florida Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law. The purpose of the Law is to protect the public by removing from the market products which are "adulterated" and are unfit or unsafe for use. It also prohibits the sale of "misbranded" products, including those which are falsely or inadequately labeled, and protects the public from economic deceit in the purchase of these products.

The enforcement of the Law requires both field and laboratory work by men with specialized, technical training. Several hundred food and drug products are analyzed by the chemists of the Food and Drug Laboratory each year in order to determine whether or not the products conform with the requirements of the Law. The laboratory staff also investigates new products and assists the manufacturer in preparing proper labels for these products before they are placed on the market.

Drug inspectors of the Division routinely inspect all drug stores in the State. The drug inspectors are licensed pharmacists and are trained to detect any drugs being sold which may be in violation of the Law. They also inspect the weights and balances which are used by the druggists in compounding prescriptions. Another important duty of these inspectors is the investigation of the sale of certain dangerous drugs which are required to be sold only on prescription.

The inspection and regulation of certain types of food processing and manufacturing establishments are functions of the food inspectors of the Division. All soft drink bottling plants in the State are inspected routinely and the cleaning agents used in these plants are tested so as to insure that they are being used in the proper concentration. Cold storage plants are inspected for sanitation and proper temperature control. During the tomato canning season all canneries in the State which pack this product are inspected for sanitation and the products are examined for conformity with the standard for canned tomatoes.

The inspection of all bakeries in the State is conducted routinely by the bakery inspectors of the Division. Regulations for the sanitary operation of baking establishments have been promulgated by the Division and they are rated according to their compliance with these regulations.

The personnel of the Food and Drug Division at the present time includes four chemists, two drug inspectors, one bakery inspector and two cold storage, bottling plant and cannery inspectors. The work of the Division is supplemented by the inspection of retail and wholesale grocery stores by the inspectors of the General Inspection Bureau. During the biennium, 920 official food samples, 321 official drug samples, 308 special food and drug samples and 290 vitamin samples were analyzed in the Food and Drug Laboratory.

A steady improvement in the quality of food and drug manufacturing establishments and in the products produced by these establishments has been observed since the Florida Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law was passed by the Legislature of 1939. The efforts of the Food and Drug Division and the cooperation of the food and drug industries in bringing about these improvements are responsible for greater protection of the consuming public in the purchase of all food and drug products.

FERTILIZER LABORATORIES

GORDON HART, *Director*

The Florida Commercial Fertilizer Law requires the State Chemist to analyze official samples of fertilizer drawn by Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and to devise methods for analysis where there are no adopted official methods. It also requires the State Chemist to approve all brands of fertilizer which are registered for sale in the State. In accordance with this requirement, all brands of fertilizer offered for registration have been examined, some have been rejected as of no value, a few have been refused registration for the reason that the brand name was misleading or fraudulent.

Prior to 1948, methods for secondary plant food had been worked out and approved. However, collaboration and referee analysis have been carried out to improve these methods and those for nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

During the two years, 8,578 regular analyses of fertilizer have been made. Most of these were reported within fifteen days from the date they were received in the laboratory. The average deficiency for the two years was 8.955%. That of the previous biennium was 8.94%. A deficiency is where a sample runs under the guarantee more than 0.20 of one per cent in nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash, and 0.40 of one per cent in secondary plant food for July, 1948, to July 1949. The deficiencies and penalties were changed in 1949 and for that reason 1949-50 year has different tolerances with compensation of primary plant food shortages when small, by overages in value of other primary elements. Secondary plant food tolerances were cut from 0.40 of one per cent to 0.20 of one per cent.

These changes of the law, by tightening on secondary plant food tolerances, are the reason for the slight increase in deficiencies of the 1948-50 biennium over the previous one. The percentage 8.33 deficiencies for 1948-1949 is much lower than 9.58 for 1949-1950 period. However, all the latter deficiencies did not carry a penalty since overages in other plant food elements compensated small deficiencies. There were 368 cases where penalties were assessed, or 7.8%. Thus, the quality of the fertilizer in the State continues to improve.

FEED LABORATORY

HAROLD H. HOFFMAN, *Director*

This Section of the Chemical Division carries on the following work:

1. Analysis of official feed samples
2. Analysis of special samples
3. Collaborative study of new methods for analyzing feed constituents
4. Approval or rejection of feed registrations submitted annually.

From July, 1948, through June, 1950, 2967 official samples were analyzed of which 473 failed to meet their guarantees in one or more respects. Thus, approximately 16% of the samples represented illegal batches of feed. Types of feed sampled included: Poultry, dairy, swine, horse and mule, rabbit, range cattle, mineral mixes, canned and dry dog foods, cottonseed meal, citrus pulp and many other ingredients fed alone and in mixtures. Besides giving each sample a microscopic examination for prohibited ingredients the following determinations were made where appropriate: Moisture, protein, fat, fiber, ash, nitrogen-free extract, salt, calcium, phosphorus, iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, fluorine, urea, nitrophenide and sulfaquinoxaline.

During this two-year period 306 special samples were submitted by individuals requesting special tests to be made. Frequently the sender is in search of a solution to account for illness and death of poultry or livestock he has been feeding. It is believed that the causative agent is usually not the feed, but is disease. This belief is substantiated by results in other feed control laboratories as well as our own.

This Laboratory has participated in Association of Official Agricultural Chemists collaborative studies on determination of crude fat and of vitamin A in mixed feeds. Other investigations of analytical methods have been carried out to facilitate their use

as practical control measures for feed constituents. Particular attention has been given to cobalt, copper, iron and manganese in mineral feeds; to sulfaquinoxaline and nitrophenide in medicated feeds; to carotene in alfalfa meals; and to vitamin A and riboflavin in vitamin supplements.

Each of the several thousand registrations accepted annually by the Inspection Bureau was given prior approval by the Feed Chemist. Many of these registrations were of a controversial nature and necessitated much correspondence with our Florida Experiment Station nutritionists and with feed control officials of other States. It is felt that the results have been better feeds in Florida and feed regulations that were more uniform with those of other States.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LABORATORY

E. R. WINTERLE, *Director*

Since the last biennial report of the Insecticide and Fungicide Laboratory in 1948 the number of registered brands have increased from slightly over 1,100 to well over 1,800 for the year 1950. This is almost double the number of registrations for the year 1946 when slightly over 900 were received.

For the year 1950 the Laboratory has been receiving samples at the rate of about 42 per month, or about 500 for the year. This figure compares favorably with other states, two of which reported on 476 and 489 samples respectively.

There have been numerous additions to the insecticide, fungicide, herbicide and rodenticide field in the two past years and it is necessary for the Laboratory to keep in close contact with the various manufacturers of these products as well as the United States Department of Agriculture in order to secure the latest methods of analysis.

A few of the more interesting developments in 1949 and 1950 were:

1. The production of Lindane, which is the practically pure gamma isomer of Benzene Hexachloride and almost entirely eliminates the musty odor associated with B.H.C.
2. The chemical synthesis of Allethrin, an ester closely related to Cinerin I, the compound mainly responsible for the quick knock-down of natural pyrethrins. The chemical production of Allethrin should end the worry of formulators due to the shortage of natural pyrethrum.
3. An increase in efficiency of the 2,4-D family by the addition of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetate to the group. This combination of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T will control certain woody plants and brush more effectively and economically than either product used alone.
4. A new rodenticide, Warfarin, is of interest in that it kills rats and mice by destroying the coagulating powers of the blood

and by causing capillary damage. Under the prescribed conditions of use this material is relatively safe to larger animals and humans.

The cotton insects, which still claim about one out of every seven bales, are in for a rough time now that new insecticide Aldrin has been approved for cotton dusting.

A recent publication of pesticidal chemicals which may be used in connection with the production of fruits and vegetables listed about 120 different materials which the Insecticide Laboratory must be prepared to analyze and this number will continue to grow with our efforts to curb the immense crop losses suffered each year by the farmer.

SEED LABORATORY

MILDRED HENRY MILLER, *Seed Analyst*

Florida uses more seed each succeeding year, if we may judge by the samples tested in the State Seed Laboratory. Comparison of samples tested in the preceding biennium with those tested in the period covered in this report shows that in the last two years we ran a total of 10,699 samples as against a total of 9,724 in the preceding period of two years, an increase of almost 1,000 samples. A study of the tabulation appended will reveal that during the last biennium we tested a total of 2,786 Official samples, meaning samples drawn from seed on sale, and a total of 7,595 Special samples, which are samples sent in by seedsmen and farmers. In addition, we tested a total of 318 samples representing certified seed. The Official samples drawn by our field men and tested represented a grand total of 8,885,135 pounds. The Special samples are shown on our tabulation as representing a grand total of 11,478,811 pounds, but this total is not at all complete since most Special samples sent in do not carry a statement showing the quantity they represent. It is interesting to note that our Seed Laboratory tested the seed of exactly 100 kinds of vegetable and field crops in the past two years; of these, 58 were the seeds of field crops and 42 were vegetable seeds. As to quality reflected by the tests, one may evaluate this factor by noting that during the biennium covered by this report a grand total of samples found upon test to be illegal was 870 samples, or more than 31%. Here again it should be born in mind that samples reported illegal were based on tests of Official samples and not Special samples. Under our procedure, a Special sample representing seed sent in by a seedsman or farmer may not be officially reported as being illegal, even though the test shows that the seed fails to meet Florida standards. In other words, we can only tell a seedsman that his Special sample failed to meet Florida standards but we cannot take official action against such seed until it is found to be actually on sale.

As this report is being compiled the State Seed Laboratory workers are literally swamped with an unprecedented flood of seed

samples reflecting increasing seed consciousness on the part of Florida growers and Florida seedsmen.

SUMMARY OF SEED SAMPLES TESTED

July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949

	OFFICIAL		SPECIAL		Certified Seed	Total
	Field	Vegetable	Field	Vegetable		
Number of Samples.	355	983	1,393	2,469	112	5,312
Legals.....	192	761	.....	.....	76	1,029
Illegals.....	163	216	.....	.....	36	415
Known Pounds Represented.....	1,897,068	1,862,244	1,426,995	164,194	1,088,618	6,439,119

July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950

Number of Samples.	470	978	2,069	1,664	206	5,387
Legals.....	286	770	.....	.....	142	1,198
Illegals.....	184	208	.....	.....	64	455
Known Pounds Represented.....	2,825,641	2,542,182	9,803,806	83,816	2,061,039	17,316,484

STATE OIL LABORATORY

NALLS BERRYMAN,

Assistant State Chemist

The State Oil Laboratory is mainly concerned with the enforcement of the Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection Law. The purpose of this law is to protect the purchaser of gasoline and kerosene, both retail buyer and wholesale buyer, as to the quality and quantity of these products. The Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida is made the chief enforcement officer. The law gives him authority to promulgate regulations setting up standards for gasoline and kerosene, and tolerances and specifications for measuring devices, and other necessary and reasonable regulations he deems essential for properly enforcing the law. It also makes provision for the appointment by the Governor of an Assistant State Chemist who has charge of the analyzing and testing of these products. It is of interest to know that this law and the regulations have been upheld by the State Supreme Court.

The enforcement of this law has developed into quite a big job. The first of June, 1950, there were 21,179 retail measuring pumps dispensing gasoline to the public from 8,451 filling stations, many local bulk tanks and numerous terminal tanks and 11,905 retail kerosene outlets at both filling stations and stores.

The Department has set up a minimum standard that specifies what can be called and sold as gasoline or kerosene under any conditions. These standards or specifications are based on the Federal specifications for motor gasoline and kerosene. In addition to this, every gasoline must have a brand name, such brand name to be registered with the Department along with the specifications of the gasoline so named. Since all retail dispensing pumps must bear a registered brand name, it is up to the Department to see that the gasoline dispensed complies with the specifications registered for that brand name. By this means we see that the public gets the quality of gasoline for which the brand name stands.

The enforcement of these standards requires the taking and testing of thousands of samples. The samples are taken by the In-

spectors of the Inspection Bureau of the Department of Agriculture from bulk tanks and filling stations.

The testing of these samples is done by the State Oil Laboratory. The State Oil Laboratory consists of a main laboratory in the Nathan Mayo Building in Tallahassee and five portable or field laboratories on trucks. The laboratory in Tallahassee is equipped to make complete tests and analyses on gasoline and kerosene. To this laboratory are shipped samples taken by inspectors from every shipment of these products entering the state. A complete analysis is made on each of these samples and the distribution of any shipment found below standard is stopped immediately. Also analyses of each shipment is recorded and furnished to the portable laboratories. The duty of the portable laboratories is to stop in each county of their respective territories, and test gasoline and kerosene samples brought to them by the inspector. The inspector draws these samples from the retail pumps at filling stations and grocery stores in the county being worked. As it has already been determined by the main laboratory that these products when they originally entered the state were refined up to standard, the problem from then on is to determine if the gasoline is sold under the proper brand name, has been subjected to excessive evaporation, or whether any foreign material, such as kerosene, distillate, or solvent has been added. In the case of kerosene, the tests made will show whether the product has been contaminated with gasoline or fuel oil and similar products. Kerosene containing any appreciable amount of gasoline is a dangerous product. Also the analyst will note whether the gasoline or kerosene is dirty, that is, whether it contains water or suspended matter that would cause trouble in use.

Any retail pump dispensing a definitely below standard gasoline or kerosene is immediately sealed by the inspector on the advice of the analyst in charge of the portable laboratory. The samples are taken, tested, and action taken all on the same day. That is the main reason for a portable laboratory that can be close to the field of operations. The remainder of the sample found to be illegal is shipped to the laboratory in Tallahassee for retesting and, in many instances, a more complete analysis than is possible

with the portable laboratory. On the basis of this report, final disposition is made of the product in question.

The disposition of such illegal gasoline or kerosene is important and of interest. The policy of the Department of Agriculture is to confiscate below standard gasoline if the condition was caused by the addition or substitution of any material, including gasoline of a lower quality. Gasoline found below standard, such condition being caused by age or natural causes, is not confiscated but is withheld from sale to the public until same has been brought up to standard, or the Department may release same to the owner for use in his own equipment. Kerosene having a flash point below 100°F. is confiscated; other below standard kerosene is withheld from sale until corrected, released as is for use by the owner in his own equipment, or allowed sold as another product for which it may be satisfactory, such as tractor fuel.

The main laboratory also tests any samples the inspectors may find necessary to have tested when the portable laboratory is not in his territory, thus, if necessary, a product can be tested at any time, should a complaint arise.

With the present equipment and personnel, the State Oil Laboratory is testing about 5,200 samples a month. During the past fiscal year approximately 1% of the samples tested were found below standard, and the products represented were stopped from sale. This percentage is about the same as the year before, and considerably less than found in the early years of enforcement.

The Gasoline Inspection Law also makes the services of the State Oil Laboratory available to any citizen of Florida for testing gasoline or kerosene samples if a few simple conditions are complied with to assure a fair sample and to identify it properly. The laboratory receives and tests quite a few samples under this classification. The laboratory also makes analyses on various petroleum products submitted by several State Departments.

The State Oil Laboratory issues a MONTHLY REPORT listing in detail the analyses made, from whom the samples were taken, whether legal or not and various other details. At the end of each fiscal year these reports are bound and issued in the form of an annual report. Any citizen of Florida may obtain these reports by requesting same from the State Oil Laboratory, Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISIONNALLS BERRYMAN, *Supervisor*

The 1945 session of the State Legislature passed a comprehensive Weights and Measures Law. This law requires the testing for accuracy of measurement of all commercial weighing and measuring devices and the checking of the marked weight of packaged goods. The duty of administering the Act and enforcing its provisions is vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida. All expenses incurred in the administration of the Act are to be paid from the General Inspection Fund of the Department of Agriculture. There is no fee collected under the Weights and Measures Law.

During the past two years the Department has enforced as many of the features of the law as could be financed by the General Inspection Fund. An appreciable amount of work was performed by the same personnel used by the Department in enforcing older laws. Some types of the work had been required under these other laws, and other duties were added to the same men. The Inspection Bureau has been inspecting retail gasoline and kerosene measuring pumps, checking the marked weight of packaged goods, and a Food and Drug Inspector has been testing prescription balances. Statistics on this part of the work is given elsewhere in this report.

The testing of wholesale petroleum products measuring devices, scales, weights, and other measuring devices is performed by special men under the Weights and Measures Division.

The Weights and Measures Division issues monthly reports showing in detail the results of scale testing and vehicle tank and meter calibration. We include in this biennial report a short summary of this work on a yearly basis.

The Weights and Measures Laboratory tests, adjusts and certifies many test weights and measures for scale mechanics, meter mechanics and industry during each year.

The Division has tested during the two years liquefied petroleum gas meters, water meters, linear measures and determined the quantity of commodities, on special request.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weights and Measures Division

SCALES TESTED

July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in Compliance with Law</i>	<i>Number Not in Compliance with Law</i>	<i>Total Tests</i>	<i>Percent Not Complying with Law</i>
Alachua.....	294	90	384	23.4
Baker.....	72	14	86	16.2
Bay.....	388	68	456	14.9
Bradford.....	65	35	100	35.0
Brevard.....	157	32	189	16.9
Broward.....	533	67	600	11.1
Calhoun.....	53	12	65	18.4
Charlotte.....	31	14	45	31.1
Citrus.....	39	5	44	11.3
Clay.....	25	11	36	30.5
Collier.....	40	19	59	32.2
Columbia.....	136	33	169	19.5
Dade.....	2,057	919	2,976	30.8
De Soto.....	94	12	106	11.3
Dixie.....	23	4	27	14.8
Duval.....	2,108	433	2,541	17.0
Escambia.....	967	203	1,170	17.3
Flagler.....	16	4	20	20.0
Franklin.....	126	49	175	28.0
Gadsden.....	453	88	541	16.2
Glades.....	14	5	19	26.3
Gulf.....	84	18	102	17.6
Hamilton.....	75	25	100	25.0
Hardee.....	124	22	146	15.0
Hendry.....	45	29	74	39.1
Hernando.....	35	2	37	5.4
Highlands.....	182	38	220	17.2
Hillsborough.....	2,056	349	2,405	14.5
Holmes.....	183	69	252	27.3
Indian River.....	63	9	72	12.5
Jackson.....	315	75	390	19.2
Jefferson.....	93	18	111	16.2
Lafayette.....	33	5	38	13.1
Lake.....	207	62	269	23.0
Lee.....	109	54	163	33.1
Leon.....	656	194	850	22.8
Levy.....	44	11	55	20.0

SCALES TESTED (Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in Compliance with Law</i>	<i>Number Not in Compliance with Law</i>	<i>Total Tests</i>	<i>Percent Not Complying with Law</i>
Liberty.....	46	6	52	11.5
Madison.....	157	29	186	15.5
Manatee.....	226	19	245	7.7
Marion.....	190	75	265	28.3
Martin.....	44	8	52	15.3
Monroe.....	2		2	
Nassau.....	63	6	69	8.6
Okaloosa.....	288	108	396	27.2
Okeechobee.....	29	5	34	14.7
Orange.....	823	236	1,059	22.2
Osceola.....	94	31	125	24.8
Palm Beach.....	1,465	344	1,809	19.0
Pasco.....	121	10	131	7.6
Pinellas.....	890	92	982	9.3
Polk.....	1,073	263	1,336	19.6
Putnam.....	126	35	161	21.7
St. Johns.....	40	4	44	9.0
St. Lucie.....	98	11	109	10.0
Santa Rosa.....	163	32	195	16.4
Sarasota.....	180	117	297	39.3
Seminole.....	181	63	244	25.8
Sumter.....	83	24	107	22.4
Suwannee.....	143	40	183	21.8
Taylor.....	159	26	185	14.0
Union.....	38	18	56	32.1
Volusia.....	441	82	523	15.6
Wakulla.....	99	38	137	27.7
Walton.....	201	80	281	28.4
Washington.....	135	54	189	28.5
Totals.....	19,593	4,953	24,546	20.1

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weights and Measures Division

SCALES TESTED
July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in Compliance with Law</i>	<i>Number Not in Compliance with Law</i>	<i>Total Tests</i>	<i>Percent Not Complying with Law</i>
Alachua.....	518	104	622	16.7
Baker.....	109	25	134	18.6
Bay.....	607	135	742	18.1
Bradford.....	117	12	129	9.3
Brevard.....	192	55	247	22.2
Broward.....	515	92	607	15.1
Calhoun.....	87	16	103	15.5
Charlotte.....	25	3	28	10.7
Citrus.....	48	5	53	9.4
Clay.....	78	21	99	21.2
Collier.....	56	14	70	20.0
Columbia.....	268	42	310	13.5
Dade.....	2,767	688	3,455	19.9
De Soto.....	78	18	96	18.7
Dixie.....	33	8	41	19.5
Duval.....	2,431	264	2,695	9.7
Escambia.....	1,245	221	1,466	15.0
Flagler.....	23	1	24	4.1
Franklin.....	126	33	159	20.7
Gadsden.....	328	76	404	18.8
Gilchrist.....	19		19	
Glades.....	29	11	40	27.5
Gulf.....	78	20	98	20.4
Hamilton.....	76	14	90	15.5
Hardee.....	104	21	125	16.8
Hendry.....	72	16	88	17.0
Hernando.....	52	13	65	20.0
Highlands.....	133	27	160	16.8
Hillsborough.....	2,206	368	2,574	14.2
Holmes.....	100	28	128	21.8
Indian River.....	114	31	145	22.9
Jackson.....	292	56	348	16.0
Jefferson.....	126	12	138	8.6
Lafayette.....	21	1	22	4.5
Lake.....	257	42	299	14.0
Lee.....	105	27	132	20.4
Leon.....	399	99	498	19.8

SCALES TESTED (Continued)

<i>County</i>	<i>Number in Compliance with Law</i>	<i>Number Not in Compliance with Law</i>	<i>Total Tests</i>	<i>Percent Not Complying with Law</i>
Levy.....	103	7	110	6.3
Liberty.....	18	8	26	30.7
Madison.....	132	22	154	14.2
Manatee.....	335	43	378	11.3
Marion.....	348	57	405	14.0
Martin.....	116	34	150	22.6
Monroe.....	165	77	242	31.8
Nassau.....	197	21	218	9.6
Okaloosa.....	195	46	241	19.0
Okeechobee.....	52	22	74	29.7
Orange.....	833	138	971	14.2
Osceola.....	120	19	139	13.6
Palm Beach.....	1,042	199	1,241	16.0
Pasco.....	215	32	247	12.9
Pinellas.....	1,246	286	1,532	18.6
Polk.....	1,860	333	2,193	15.1
Putnam.....	195	30	225	13.3
St. Johns.....	385	66	451	14.6
St. Lucie.....	212	59	271	21.7
Santa Rosa.....	130	17	147	11.5
Sarasota.....	213	37	250	14.8
Seminole.....	328	58	386	15.0
Sumter.....	107	23	130	17.6
Suwannee.....	238	37	275	13.4
Taylor.....	111	13	124	10.4
Union.....	38	7	45	15.5
Volusia.....	572	97	669	14.4
Wakulla.....	68	23	91	25.2
Walton.....	95	12	107	11.2
Washington.....	106	17	123	13.8
Totals.....	23,609	4,459	28,068	15.8

**SUMMARY OF WHOLESALE GASOLINE AND KEROSENE
MEASURING DEVICES TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT**

July 1, 1948, through June 30, 1949

Vehicle Tanks

Total Number of Vehicle Tanks.....	1816
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued.....	22
Compartments Found within Tolerance.....	6957
Compartments Found not within Tolerance and Corrected.....	641

Meters

Total Number of Meters.....	2044
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued.....	28
Meters Found within Tolerance.....	1298
Meters Found not within Tolerance and Corrected.....	718

July 1, 1949, through June 30, 1950

Vehicle Tanks

Total Number of Vehicle Tanks.....	1600
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued.....	5
Compartments Found within Tolerance.....	6306
Compartments Found not within Tolerance and Corrected.....	170

Meters

Total Number of Meters.....	2729
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued.....	27
Meters Found within Tolerance.....	1840
Meters Found not within Tolerance and Corrected.....	862

POULTRY AND EGG DIVISION

F. W. RISIER, *Director*

The Poultry and Egg Division, which confines its activities to the enforcement of Florida's Poultry and Egg Laws exclusively, has completed its first full biennium as of June 30, 1950. Since its inception as a separate division of the Department of Agriculture, its activities have been carried on with a minimum of personnel, including the director, assistant director, regional supervisor and five wholesale inspectors. This force devotes its time exclusively to the enforcement of the Poultry and Egg Laws but receives considerable assistance in inspection of poultry and eggs at the retail level from the regular pure food inspectors who inspect these commodities in conjunction with their inspection of pure food products.

During the biennium, July 1, 1948-June 30, 1950, the Poultry and Egg Division supervised the proper grading, labeling, advertising and marketing of 79,000,000 dozen eggs. 31.4% of these eggs were produced in Florida, the remainder being imported from other States. 54.3% of all eggs were sold in dozen cartons, showing the tremendous increase in consumers preference for eggs marketed and packaged in this manner.

Florida has again taken the leadership by being the only State of the forty-eight having a law regulating the sale of live and dressed poultry on its statutes and, although this law is of much more recent enactment than our Egg Law, Florida has shown wonderful progress in the efficiency of the enforcement of its provisions. During the same biennium, July 1, 1948-June 30, 1950, the Poultry and Egg Division supervised the grading, labeling, marketing and advertising of approximately 87,000,000 pounds of dressed poultry, approximately 40% of this poultry was processed and dressed within the boundaries of Florida, the remainder being imported from other States.

The Poultry and Egg Laws, because of their great protective feature in regulating the sale and advertising of these commodities and insuring fair trade practices, have been a boon to the growth of the Poultry industry in general in Florida.

In conclusion, it must be noted that all expenses incident to the enforcement of the Poultry and Egg Laws are derived from inspection fees levied on these products and are not supported from general taxes.

DAIRY DIVISION

JOHN M. SCOTT, *Chief Dairy Supervisor,*
Room 408, Seagle Building,
Gainesville, Florida.

MILK AND CREAM INSPECTION

Since July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1950, Milk Inspection work has been continued along similar lines as in previous years.

During the past two years, more cows were being milked in the State and more people engaged in the production of fluid milk than ever before. In January, 1948, there were estimated to be 72,600 dairy cows in the commercial herds of the State. In January, 1950, this number had increased to 88,721 or an increase of 16,721 head in two years. The number of dairy cows in commercial herds added to the number of family cows, which is about 70,000, gives a total of 158,721 dairy cows in the State.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture estimates of January 1, 1950, there are 56,000 one and two-year-old heifers, and 85,000 heifer calves on the farms and in the dairies in Florida. These figures indicate two things: Dairying in Florida is going to grow during the next two or three years, and Florida dairymen will grow a large percentage of their replacements. Since July, 1948, about 150 new dairies have been started. Most of these are found in the Western part of the State.

The organization of a number of Artificial Breeding Associations in the State indicate that between 14,000 to 16,000 cows will be bred this year. This means that a much larger percentage of the heifer calves dropped will be retained in the dairy herds for replacements. The improvement in the quality of the animals in the dairy herds in the State has been very noticeable during the past few years. Along with the improvement in the quality of the animals in the herd has come an increase in the production of milk per cow. Of course, improved pastures and better feeding methods have had their effect also.

The importations of milk from other states show a decrease each year. During the past year, very little milk has been imported except that which has gone to the Navy and other military camps. Cream importations continue but not as much as during 1942 through 1946.

Prior to 1945, very little milk was sold in Florida in paper cartons. Today, it is quite a different story. More than half, perhaps 60 to 65 per cent of milk sold in Florida is in paper cartons. There are those who like paper cartons for milk while there are others who insist on getting their milk in glass containers. Some of the reasons why the housewife prefers paper cartons is that there are no bottles to wash or return and no deposits required. The milk distributor likes the paper cartons because they weigh less and crates of milk are much easier to handle and are a lighter load on his delivery truck. Some housewives insist on the glass container since it shows the cream line; however, with homogenized milk this is not true because there is no cream line on this type of milk.

FROZEN DESSERTS INSPECTION

Work with the Frozen Desserts Inspection has been handled in the same way as in the previous years.

Most of the ice cream manufacturers have been in business long enough so that they know the law, rules, and regulations pertaining to frozen desserts. Of course, there are always a few new manufacturers who start operating every year. A number of new retail plants have been built during the past two years and one or two new wholesale plants. Several wholesale and retail plants have changed ownership during the past year.

As of July 1, 1948, the number of wholesale licenses issued were 83 and the number of retail licenses issued were 277. On July 1, 1950, the number of wholesale licenses issued were 83 and the number of retail licenses issued were 328 or an increase in retail manufacturers of 51.

The quality of ice cream manufactured today is much better than that made during 1943 to 1946. This is due to the fact that

the frozen desserts manufacturers are able to get better products from which to make their ice cream. Not only are better quality flavors used but sugar has been more plentiful so it has not been necessary to use sugar substitutes. Another point is that more sweet cream has been available; hence, it has not been necessary to use sweet butter. The following figures give the gallons of ice cream, ice milk, and novelties manufactured in Florida for the years listed below:

	<i>Ice Cream</i>	<i>Ice Milk</i>	<i>Novelties</i>	<i>Sherbets</i>
1946.....	10,095,795	1,145,129	30,481	931,660
1947.....	7,855,674	740,874	1,951	928,578
1948.....	8,500,759	662,077	4,347	1,278,311
1949.....	7,188,839	928,004	12,000	1,089,656

More detailed information is shown in the annual reports of this division, and copies of these reports are available to those who are interested. Inquiries should be addressed to: DAIRY DIVISION, P. O. Box 163, Gainesville, Florida.

MARKS AND BRANDS DIVISION

The Marks and Brands work has been conducted along the same line as in the previous two years. All Marks and Brands Inspectors are working on a commission basis.

We are continuing to register Marks and Brands. As of July 1, 1948, there were 5,335 Marks and Brands recorded and on July 1, 1950, there were 6,053 recorded or an increase during the two years of 718. There are still several hundred more brands to be recorded, but we have no way of knowing just how many more there may be.

CITRUS AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION DIVISION

G. E. COPELAND, *Director*
Winter Haven, Florida

The Florida Department of Agriculture has its headquarters for the Division of Citrus and Vegetable Inspection in Winter Haven, Florida, with the branch office handling all vegetable and melon inspection located in Orlando, Florida.

The various phases of the work of the Division were assigned to different departments of the division; namely, Citrus Inspection (Fresh and Processed), Vegetable Inspection, Road Guard Inspection, Arsenic Inspection, Bond and License Department, Statistical Department, Laboratory Department and USDA Processed Foods.

A merger of all the services of inspection of fruits and vegetables in Florida was made through agreements between the Florida Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, operative through the Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division. In these agreements grade inspection service was provided for the inspection and certification of fresh fruits and vegetables; and contractual arrangements were provided on the inspection and certification of all processed citrus required under the Florida Citrus Code. The USDA assigns to Florida a Federal Supervising Inspector on all fresh fruits and vegetables; and one officer in charge on all processed citrus.

All field work of this Division is operated on a seasonal basis. Therefore, the number of inspectors employed varied in direct ratio to the tonnage handled. The average period of employment was from seven to eight months annually. Each inspector was licensed by both the State of Florida and the Federal Departments.

Certificates were issued jointly by the Federal Department and the State Department of Agriculture on all shipments, both fresh and processed, and on all fruit received for processing.

CITRUS INSPECTION (Fresh): Inspection and certification of fruit was made only at registered packing houses, lime packing

houses, or canning and concentrating plants within the State, while it was being prepared for shipment or being received for processing.

CITRUS INSPECTION (Processed): This contract provides that the USDA Processed Foods Division shall be responsible for the application of the provisions of the Citrus Code on the processed pack and issue certificates accordingly. They are also responsible for the assignment of necessary and qualified personnel.

Close co-ordination was maintained with the USDA inspectors in the inspection and certification of the finished pack in canning and concentrating plants. Irregularities reported by the United States Department of Agriculture inspectors were promptly followed up by the cannery coordinator of this division, and necessary corrective measures taken to insure compliance with the Citrus Code.

OTHER AFFILIATIONS: We were closely affiliated with the Florida Citrus Commission as they promulgate all regulations for application of the Florida Citrus Code of 1949.

The Growers Administrative Committee has an annual agreement with this division to furnish data in making their recommendations to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture in the operation of the Federal Marketing Agreement, as applied to fresh fruit shipments.

VEGETABLE INSPECTION: Inspection of vegetables and melons was not compulsory but was furnished upon request of growers, shippers, or buyers. This work was handled through the Orlando office of the Division. Due to the value of this service to the growers, shippers and buyers, the tonnage of vegetables and melons inspected and certified has shown a substantial increase during the past few years. For example, during the 1948-49 season this tonnage amounted to 36,969 cars and during the 1949-50 season it increased to 49,540 cars.

ROAD GUARD INSPECTION: Nine Road Guard inspection stations were maintained on all roads leading out of Florida or into the northwestern part of the State, where all trucks carrying

citrus fruits were checked for clearance papers. They assisted with administering the Federal Marketing Agreement in reporting the movement of restricted fruit. Copies of their daily passings were reported to the Growers Administrative Committee in Lakeland who in turn passed this information on to the Federal-State Market News Service for use in their Marketing News Reports. The stations also checked truck passings for vegetables and reported these passings to the State Marketing Bureau at Jacksonville. In addition these stations examined incoming trucks and reported the passings of eggs and poultry to the Florida Inspection Bureau at Tallahassee.

ARSENIC INSPECTION: The Citrus Laws of Florida prohibit the spraying of oranges or tangerines with arsenical sprays. The enforcement of this portion of the law was carried out under the direction of a chief arsenic supervisor who directed the checking of groves for arsenical sprays or dusts and prohibited the shipment of oranges or tangerines which were found to contain arsenic.

BOND AND LICENSE DEPARTMENT: The work of this department consisted of the administration of the laws relating to the licensing and bonding of all citrus fruit dealers, registration of packing houses and canning and concentrating plants; and conducted hearings on complaints arising with relation to these laws. Before the issuance of such licenses and registrations, the applications and bonds must be approved by the Florida Citrus Commission. It was through this provision of the Code that the application of the other provisions were maintained legally.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT: This department audited all certificates, manifests and cannery reports. With the use of the International Business Machines, tabulations were made showing detailed information as to the shipment of fruit by grades, sizes, shippers, kind and variety of fruit, containers, mode of transportation, destination, boxes color added, and various other detailed information. Weekly grade and size reports were furnished to the Growers Administrative Committee who paid a proportionate part of the expense of the department.

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At the division's headquarters in Winter Haven, there was a tabulation of wires received from each of the several districts giving a daily citrus shipping report. This report was released to the press at 10:00 o'clock A. M. each day and could be obtained by any operator by wire or telephone, upon request.

LABORATORY DEPARTMENT: A chemical laboratory was maintained at Winter Haven where processing materials such as oils, soaps, cleaners, gases, waxes, color add dye, and other materials were analyzed and authorization for their use in the industry granted. Arsenic samples were analyzed by this laboratory, and supplies for use of field inspectors were examined and supplied through the laboratory.

The following is a synopsis of each season's operation as set forth in the letter of transmittal in the annual reports of this division:

1948-1949

Florida's production of fruits and vegetables, this season, was the highest on record. Keeping pace with this record, even though all vegetables, melons, and 13 million boxes of citrus received in the canneries were on a voluntary basis, we inspected and certified the greatest volume of tonnage ever handled.

With record tonnage this season, it goes without saying that our field force of inspectors, on both citrus and vegetables, reached a new high. However, it should be pointed out that since our operating funds are derived solely from inspection fees, it is necessary to keep personnel and tonnage at a balance, or in direct ratio. The average period of employment of men in the field on citrus inspection was seven and one-half months per man, ranging from 287 men on November 1, to 33 men on July 1. Men on vegetable assignments were in like proportions, ranging from 6 in August to 182 in May.

As to citrus, there were 1068 licensed dealers, 396 registered packing houses, 36 registered canning plants, and 39 houses registered to ship limes. (See Bond and License report).

The 1948-1949 citrus season got under way early and continued in a pattern similar to the two previous seasons until around the first of the year. The pessimistic to optimistic 'about-face' was brought about chiefly by freezes in California and Texas, our citrus competitive states. California's low temperatures were from January 3-11 and Texas' on January 30-31.

Florida enjoyed a mild winter and a near monopoly in merchandising a crop of the highest quality of citrus ever produced. Fresh citrus shipments (43½ million boxes), plus express and local consumption, came back in the lead over the canned and concentrated pack, which utilized 44 million boxes.

Most significant was the increased output of frozen orange concentrate from around 13¼ million gallons last season to about 9 million gallons this season.

Lime shipments were 25% higher this season. (Over 200,000 boxes)

Road Guard Stations show that transporation by truck was up 2½ times last season. Trucks moved over 1/3 of the total volume.

The vegetable branch of this division had a very successful season and also had a record of tonnage, certifying approximately 37,000 car lots equivalent of vegetables and watermelons.

1949-1950

The citrus season was late getting under way and did not reach volume until late November. However, by the turn of the year optimism was reigning as factors contributing to the most prosperous season for growers were increasingly evident. Several factors played a part in this being the most successful season in the history of the industry. These factors are familiar to every one. However, I might add that "Supply and Demand" still rules, with emphasis on the demand for quality.

The mode of transportation on fresh fruit shipments is noteworthy. From a percentage angle the movement of fresh fruit was: Rail 43.68%; Truck 48.50%; Boat 7.82%.

The certified fresh fruit shipments of citrus this season were around eleven (11) million boxes below last season and the cannery

utilization was up over five (5) million boxes. Citrus canned and concentrated is no doubt in the lead to stay.

Year-round inspection of citrus, fresh and canned, required under the 1949 Code called for an unprecedented job on the part of this Division and the Processed Foods Division of PMA, USDA (with whom we have a contractual agreement to certify the finished canned product).

Man-power was at its peak this season on both citrus and vegetables. To handle a seasonal job with the average period of employment only seven to eight months for the field force and effect transfers to hold man-power and tonnage in direct ratio, was a problem more pronounced this season than ever. The recipients of this service should remember they are in a favorable position to have the Department hold such a high percentage of experienced men due to their cooperation to transfer to other states on other commodities during off-season for citrus and vegetables here.

The vegetable branch of this Division made an outstanding record this season from the standpoint of service rendered and tonnage certified.

For further details please refer to the annual reports. Pertinent information may be found in the 1948-1949 report on pages, 4, 5, 6, 7, 64, 65, 69, 70, 72, and 75; and in the 1949-1950 report on pages 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 37, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 56. Copies of these reports are available at the Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division, P. O. Box 1072, Winter Haven, Florida.